Department of State

BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, in advance, or within three months,.....$2 50
When payment is delayed over three months,........3 00

No subscription received for a less term than one year.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year.

Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.

Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 6.............WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 26, 1850.............NO. 46.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square, 1 insertion,			$ 50
Do. do.	2 insertions,		75
Do. do.	3	do.	1 00
Do. do.	3 months, without change,		3 00
Do. do.	6	do.....do.......do.	5 00
Do. do.	12	do.....do.......do.	8 00
Do. do.	6	do...renewed weekly,	12 00
Do. do.	12	do.....do.......do.	20 00

☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

Any advertisement upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, CASH IN ADVANCE.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Arrival and Departure of the Mails at Wilmington.

The mail from the North, by Railroad, arrives daily about 11 P. M.

The mail from the South, by Steamer from Charleston, arrives daily about 8 A. M.

The mail from Fayetteville, via Warsaw, is due upon the arrival of the cars, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

The mail from Fayetteville, via Elizabethtown, by sulkey, is due on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9 A. M.

The mail from Onslow Court-House, by sulkey, is due on Monday's, at 5 P. M.

The mail from Black River Chapel, via Long Creek, by sulkey, is due on Thursdays, at 5 P. M.

Closing of Mails.

The mail for the North, by Railroad, closes daily at 10 P. M.

The mail for the South, by Steamboat, closes daily at 12 M.

The mail for Fayetteville, via Warsaw, closes on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays, at 10 P. M.

The mail for Fayetteville, via Elizabethtown, by sulkey, closes on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9½ A. M.

The mail for Onslow Court-House, by sulkey, closes on Thursdays, at 10 P. M.

The mail for Long Creek, by sulkey, closes on Thursdays, at 10 P. M.

☞ Letters should be in the Office at least 15 minutes before the time of closing the mails.

Professional and Business Cards.

Dr. EDWARD W. WARD

HAVING permanently located himself at Jacksonville, respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Onslow county. He can at all times be found at his office, unless when professionally absent.

July 19, 1850 45-3m

ELI W. HALL,

ATTORNEY at Law, Wilmington, N. C., will practice in the Counties of New Hanover, Onslow, and Duplin.

☞ Office on Front Street, opposite the Cape Fear Bank, first door below the Washington Hotel. 5

EDWARD CANTWELL,

ATTORNEY at Law, Wilmington. N. C., has removed his office to Market-street, opposite the Carolina Hotel.

MARTIN & CRONLY,

AUCTIONEERS and Commission Merchants, Wilmington, N. C.

A. MARTIN M. CRONLY.

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant.—I take pleasure in informing my friends, that I am prepared to give all business entrusted to me, efficient and personal attention. I have a wharf for Naval Stores, with ample accommodations, Spirit House, and Warehouse. Consignments of Naval Stores for sale or shipment, and all kinds of country produce solicited. Cash advances made on consignments.

Wilmington, N. C, May 24, 1850 37-12m

C. MYERS,

MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

J. S. WILLIAMS, Wilmington, N. C.,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, keeps constantly on hand large assortments of Gentlemen's Under Shirts, Drawers, Cravats, silk and linen Pocket Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Suspenders, Hosiery, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. &c., at prices far below the usual rates. 7

M. ROBINSON,

IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. 35

SAVAGE & MEARES,

GENERAL Commission Merchants and Auctioneers, Wilmington, N. C.

EDWARD SAVAGE. GASTON MEARES.

May 3, 1850.

OWEN HOLMES,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Domestic Goods, Groceries, Crockery Ware, &c. &c., Wilmington, N. C

GEORGE W. DAVIS,

COMMISSION and Forwarding Merchant, Davis's Wharf, South Water Street, Wilmington, N. C. 1

A. C. EVANS & BROTHER,

DRUGGISTS and Apothecaries, Exchange Buildings, Market-street, Wilmington, N. C. 10

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW's old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 4

JOHN HALL,

INSPECTOR of Timber and Lumber,
[28-tf] Wilmington, N. C.

ALFRED ALDERMAN,

INSPECTOR of Naval Stores and Provisions,
[29-tf] Wilmington, N. C.

W. T. J. VANN,

INSPECTOR of Naval Stores and Provisions,
[28-tf] Wilmington, N. C.

DAVID CASHWELL,

GENERAL Commission & Forwarding Merchant,
8 Wilmington, N. C.

MILES COSTIN,

GENERAL Agent, for the sale of all kinds of Country Produce; such as Lumber, Timber, Naval Stores, Corn, Bacon, &c. &c., Wilmington, N. C.

REFERENCES:

P. K. DICKINSON,	JOHN DAWSON,	OWEN FENNELL,
E. P. HALL,	O. G. PARSLEY,	A. L. PRICE,
GILBERT POTTER,	Dr. T. H. WRIGHT,	

14v6 Wilmington, N. C.

S. R. FORD,

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dealer in Marble Monuments; Head and Foot Stones; Paint Stones; Imposing do.; and, in short, any article called for, of either Italian, Egyptian or American Marble: and work warranted to please or no sale; and if damaged before delivery, it is at his expense.

Nov. 16—[10-tf

HOTCHKISS' VERTICAL WATER WHEELS.

J. E. TOOMER is Agent for the above Wheels in this place. He will take pleasure in showing the Castings to any person who may desire to see them.

There will be found at his office a supply of Wheels, Cranks, and Gudgeons, at all times, for sale singly or in pairs.

Wilmington, N. C., April 26, 1850 33-12m

HUNGARIAN Caps—One of the novelties of the age. For sale by

March 29] C. MYERS, Hatter.

UMBRELLAS! Umbrellas! The subscriber has just opened the largest assortment of Umbrellas ever offered in this market, embracing every variety of quality, style, and price, and will be sold at small profits for the cash.

March 29] C. MYERS, Hatter.

CREW LISTS.—A large supply on hand and for sale low at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

NOW Open. A great variety of Children's Spring and Summer Hats, to which the attention of those wishing to purchase is respectfully solicited.

March 29] C. MYERS, Hatter.

DRY GOODS, at less than New York Cost.—I will sell my stock of Dry Goods at less than New York cost. Please call and get bargains. OWEN HOLMES.

HUNGARIAN Hats.—Received per schr. Charles Mills, 5 cases Gent.'s Hungarian Hats, a most delightful article for Summer. For sale low by

May 10] C. MYERS.

Hallettville, Long Creek, N. C., 8th January, 1850.

THE subscribers beg to call the attention of the citizens of Long Creek District and surrounding country, to their superior stock of goods at present on hand, the greater part of which has recently been received direct from New York and other Northern markets. Their stock consists in part of the following articles, which will be sold cheap for Cash or Barter, viz:

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Hollow-ware, Wood-ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Guns, Farming and Garden Implements, Garden Seeds, Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Saddlery, Medicines and Dye Stuffs, Alum and Sack Salt, Corn and Bacon, &c. &c. &c.

In addition to the above, country residents will find many other articles suited to their wants which will be offered for sale at low prices B. & R. C. HALLETT.

Jan'y 8, 1850 —[19-tf

PINE O.....—A pure article can be obtained at the store of S. P. POLLEY, at any time, and will be delivered to customers, by my man, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Warranted good, or money returned

A. H. VANBOKKELEN.

Liberal discounts to those who wish to sell again.

Sept. 28, 1849. 3-tf

COCOA Nuts.—3,000 Jamaica Cocoa Nuts, fresh, for sale by J. WILKINSON & CO.

STRAW Matting. For sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.

PAY UP! Pay Up! All persons indebted to the subscribers, by Note or Account, are earnestly requested to come forward and settle up by the 1st of August, as we wish to make a change in our business.

June 28] PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.

General Notices.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife RACHEL GADSBY has left my bed and board without my consent, or without just cause or provocation. I hereby forewarn all persons from trusting or harboring her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting. GEORGE GADSBY.

Wilmington, N. C., July 19, 1850 45-4t

WANTED.—A Negro woman is wanted to do the work of a small family. One that can come well recommended will be taken for the balance of the year. Apply at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

THIS SIDE UP.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends and patrons of Sampson and adjoining Counties, that he has just returned from the North with a beautiful and carefully selected assortment of **Boots and Shoes**, for Summer and Fall wear. His assortment consists of men's, youth's, and children's Boots and Shoes, fine and coarse, sewed and pegged; Lady's bronzed Jenny Lind's; Kid R. R. Ties; Morocco Buskins; Goat Buskins; Morocco and Goat Boots; **Apple colored and black Gaiters.** Customers may rely upon getting a good as well as a fashionable article. He has also for sale the most choice brands of Calf, Goat, and Kid Skins; Linings; Binding Skins; oak and hemlock tanned Sole Leather; Pegs; Nails, &c. &c., which he offers on low and accommodating terms.

He would inform the public that he is at his old stand, next door above G. W. ATKINS & Co., and directly opposite the Court House, where he is prepared, with the best materials and workmen, to execute orders with promptness and despatch, and at the same time tenders his thanks for past favors, and hopes, by close application to business, to merit a continuance of the same. DAVID D. CARROLL.

Clinton, N. C., July 12, 1850 44-3m

CO-PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

THE Co-partnership of D. F. McKINNIE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the late firm are requested to make immediate payment to D. F. McKinnie.

D. F. McKINNIE,
S. R. POTTER,
July 6, 1850—44-3t] E. D. HALL.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will continue the business, as he has the Boats and other contracts, and furnish the best meats that the country will afford, so long as the community will sustain a *cash market*, for it is impossible to manage the business to advantage under any other system.

July 6, 1850—44-3t] D. F. McKINNIE.

Dr. B. A. KENNEDY, DENTAL SURGEON,
(Graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery,)

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Wilmington and public generally. He is prepared to perform, on the latest and most approved principles, all operations in his profession. Incorruptible Artificial Teeth inserted, from one to an entire set, on gold plate.—Whole upper set inserted on the atmospheric principle; having made an improvement in this mode of inserting Teeth, he confidently recommends it as answering the purpose of mastication, &c. They can be taken out and put back at pleasure by the wearer, be worn with comfort, and cannot be detected from the natural Teeth. All operations warranted to give satisfaction, and not to be surpassed by any operator in the United States. Irregularities in children's Teeth corrected.

☞ Office formerly occupied by Dr. WARE. 41-12m

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife ELIZA has left my bed and board, without any provocation or without my permission; this is to forewarn all persons from crediting or trading with her on my account, as I will not pay any debts of her contracting. I also forewarn all persons from harboring her, under the penalty of the law. PETER ROBESON.

June 17th, 1850 43-7t*

NOTICE.

I HAVE been appointed to receive the Tax lists for the District of Wilmington, and will attend to the same during the last twenty working days of July. I can be found at L. N. BARLOW's store.

July 2, 1850.—[43-1m] D. A. LAMONT, J. P.

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED

TO Onslow County Jail, a negro man, who says his name is AARON, and that he belongs to a Mr. SMITH, of Brunswick county. Said AARON is about 23 years of age, and will weigh 150 or 160 pounds.—The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. W. D. HUMPHREY, Sh'ff.

July 19, 1850 45-11t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

WHEREAS, complaint upon oath hath this day been made to us, two of the Justices of the Peace for the State and County aforesaid, by Guilford Horn, of Edgecombe County, that a certain male slave belonging to him, named HARRY, a Carpenter by trade, about 40 years old, 5 feet 5 inches high, or thereabouts; yellow complexion; stout built; with a scar on his left leg, (from the cut of an axe); has very thick lips; eyes deep sunk in his head; forehead very square; tolerably loud voice; has lost one or two of his upper teeth; and has a very dark spot on his jaw, supposed to be a mark—hath absented himself from his master's service, and is supposed to be lurking about in this county, committing acts of felony or other misdeeds: These are, therefore, in the name of the State aforesaid, to command the said slave forthwith to surrender himself and return home to his said master; and we do hereby, by virtue of the Act of Assembly in such cases made and provided, intimate and declare that if the said slave Harry doth not surrender himself and return home immediately after the publication of these presents, that any person or persons may KILL and DESTROY the said slave by such means as he or they may think fit, without accusation or impeachment of any crime or offence for so doing, and without incurring any penalty or forfeiture thereby.

Given under our hands and seals, this 29th day of June, 1850.
JAMES T. MILLER, J. P. [Seal.]
W. C. BETTENCOURT, J. P. [Seal.]

ONE Hundred and Twenty five Dollars Reward will be paid for the delivery of the said HARRY to me at Tosnott Depot, Edgecombe county, or for his confinement in any Jail in the State so that I can get him; or One Hundred and Fifty Dollars will be given for his head.

He was lately heard from in Newbern where he called himself Henry Barnes (or Burns), and will be likely to continue the same name, or assume that of Copage of Farmer. He has a free mulatto woman for a wife, by the name of Sally Bozeman, who has lately removed to Wilmington, and lives in that part of the town called Texas, where he will likely be lurking.

Masters of vessels are particularly cautioned against harboring, or concealing the said negro on board their vessels, as the full penalty of the law will be rigorously enforced.

June 29th, 1850—[43-tf.] GUILFORD HORN.

$25 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on the 24th June, a negro man named RIOS, who formerly belonged to John A. Averitt, of Onslow. He was purchased from Mr. Averitt by Lewis Wright, of Duplin, of whom the subscriber purchased him. He has a wife at Mr. Isham Carver's in Cumberland.

He is about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, is quick motioned, and is apt to look down when speaking. His eyes are reddish. He has a remarkable spot of gray hair on the fore part of his head, about the size of a quarter of a dollar; the other hair black. He is 28 or 30 years old.

The above reward will be given if he is taken in any other than Cumberland county; or Ten Dollars if taken in Cumberland. JOHN T. WRIGHT.

July 12, 1850 (fear) 44-4t

$10 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on the 19th April, his negro woman SALLY. She is supposed to be lurking about P. K. Dickinson's or Capt. Potter's Mill, or Summer Hill, where she has some relations. I will give the above reward for the apprehension of said SALLY, lodged in New Hanover County Jail, or delivered to me at my plantation, about two miles from town, on Northeast River. WM. T. BRAY.

May 3, 1850 34-tf

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD FOR AARON.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

WHEREAS, complaint upon oath hath this day been made to us, two of the Justices of the Peace for the State and county aforesaid, by OWEN D. HOLMES, that a certain male slave belonging to him, named AARON, about 27 or 30 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high; weighing about 160 lbs.; knock-kneed, with a greater bend in the right than the left leg; large mouth, and shows a great deal of his gums when laughing—hath absented himself from his said master's service, and is lurking about in this county committing acts of felony and other misdeeds: These are, therefore, in the name of the State, to command the said slave forthwith to surrender himself and return home to his said master; and we do hereby, by virtue of the Act of Assembly in such cases made and provided, intimate and declare, that if the said slave AARON doth not surrender himself and return home immediately after the publication of these presents, that any person may KILL and DESTROY the said slave by such means as he or they may think fit, without accusation or impeachment of any crime or offence for so doing, and without incurring any penalty or forfeiture thereby.

Given under our hands and seals, this 2d day of April, 1850.
W. N. PEDEN, J. P. [Seal.]
JNO. A. TAYLOR, J. P. [Seal.]

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD will be paid for the delivery of the said Aaron to the subscriber, or to Anderson & Latimer, his Agents in Wilmington, or for his confinement in any Jail in the State, or a reward of One Hundred dollars for his head.

Masters of vessels are particularly cautioned against harboring or concealing the said negro on board their vessels, as the full penalty of the law will be rigorously enforced.

OWEN D. HOLMES.

April 5th, 1850 30-tf

General Notices.

THE CENSUS FOR 1850.

THOS. F. GAUSE having been appointed Assistant Marshall, to take the Census, including the town of Wilminnton, respectfully requests the inhabitants to furnish the information to the following questions, viz:

Schedule 1st.

The number of Dwelling Houses occupied the 1st June, 1850.

The name, age and sex of each member of your family, including boarders or other persons residing in the family on the 1st day of June 1850. Profession, occupation or trade of each male over 15 years of age.

Value of Real Estate owned or held in trust by you.

Place of birth, naming the State or Country, if a foreigner.

Number of marriages in the family within the year.

The number attended School within the year, exclusive of Sunday Schools.

The number over 20 years, who cannot read and write.

The number Deaf, Dumb, Blind, Insane, Idiotic or Pauper.

Schedule 2d.

Each person having slaves in his possession or under his charge on 1st June, 1850, will write his own name, and then number the slave or slaves 1, 2, &c., with age, sex and color opposite the number. Fugitive from the State, manumated, deaf, dumb, blind, insane or idiotic.

Schedule 3d.

Name every person who has died during the year, ending 1st June, 1850, whose usual place of abode at the time of his death was in the family.

The age of the person, sex, whether married or widowed, place of birth, State or Country.

The month in which the person died.

The professon, occupation or trade.

The disease or cause of death.

The number of days illness.

If a slave, the number, age, sex and color, as in giving the number of slaves.

Schedule 4th.

The name of owner agent, or manager of the Farm. The number of acres of land, improved and unimproved.

The cash value of Farm.

The value of farming implements and machinery.

The number of Horses, Asses, Mules, Milch Cows, working Oxen, and other Cattle, Sheep and Swine.

The value of live stock.

The number of bushels of Wheat, Rye, Corn and Oats.

The number of pounds of Rice and Tobacco.

The number of pounds of Ginned Cotton.

The number of pounds of Wool.

" " " bushels Peas, Beans and Pea Nuts.

" " " " Irish Potatoes.

" " " " Sweet "

The value of products of Orchards, in dollars.

The number gallons Wine.

The value of produce of Market Gardens.

The number of pounds of Butter.

" " " Cheese.

The number of tons of Hay.

The number of pounds of Beeswax and Honey.

The value of home made Manufactures.

The value of animals slaughtered.

Schedule 5th.

The name of corporation, company or individual producing articles to the annual value of $500.

The name of Business, Manufacture or Product, say Lumber, Timber Turpentine, Tar, Shingles, Staves, and with any other products made for market.

The capital invested in Real and Personal Estate in the business.

The quantities, kinds and value including fuel, of raw material used.

The kind, motive, power, machinery, structure, or resource.

The average monthly wages of male and female hands.

Schedule 6th.

Each person will give, as near as he can calculate, the value of of his personal estate.

Persons having charge of Schools, will give the character, rank or kind.

The number Teachers.

" " Pupils.

The amount raised by taxation.

" " received from public funds.

" " " " other sources.

Persons having charge of Libraries, will state the number, kind, and number of Volumes.

Persons publishing Newspapers and Periodicals, will give the name, character, how often published and circulation.

Persons having charge of Churches, will give the denomination, the number each will accommodate, and the value of Church property.

The average monthly wages of a farm hand with board.

By written answers prepared, great trouble, time and questions will be saved the parties. The Assistant intends the performance of his duties within a few days.

July 19th, 1850. 45-2t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of PRICE & FULTON, are requested to make payment to the subscriber without delay. The money may be remitted agreeably to the terms of the "Journal," or paid to its agents. Subscribers may remit the full amount of the yearly subscription, and if the amount remitted exceeds the sum due the old firm, the overplus will be duly credited on the books of the new firm of FULTON & PRICE.

All persons having claims against the late firm of PRICE & FULTON, will present them to the subscriber for settlement.

A L. PRICE,
Surviving partner of the late firm of PRICE & FULTON.

A CARD.

TO the Ladies of Wilmington and vicinity—I would most respectfully call your attention to my Spring and Summer Goods, now opening, comprising all the styles of Millinery Goods, which will be disposed of at prices as low as at any other establishment in town.

With my grateful thanks for favors heretofore received, I most respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

March 29, 1850 31-1y] MRS. V. R. PEIRSON.

WANTED.

THE subscriber will pay CASH for all kinds of Paper Manufacturer's stock, viz:

Old Canvas;	White and colored Rags;
" Bagging;	Grass and Tarred Rope.

L. N. BARLOW.

Wilmington, N. C., March 29, 1850 29-6m

Notice.—Consignees and owners of Goods, coming by any of the Packets consigned to my address, are hereby notified that they must attend to receiving them on their arrival, and during the time the vessels are discharging, as I will not be responsible for any goods after being landed.

October 16, 1849. GEORGE W. DAVIS.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to J. KYLE, in the shape of notes, accounts, &c., will please call at his Store and settle forthwith, or he will be under the necessity of placing them in the hands of an officer.

N. B.—The Store occupied by him is for rent for the balance of the year. For terms, &c., apply at the Store of CARROLL & FENNELL. [Feb'y 1, 1850.

LIST OF BLANKS.

County Court Writs;	Inspector's Certificates;
Superior do. do	Certificates of Justices attending Court;
County Court Subpœnas;	Marriage License;
Superior do. do.	Tax Receipts;
County Court Fi. Fa.;	Insolvent Notices;
Superior do. do.	Writs of Ejectment;
County Court Sci. Fa.;	Letters Testamentary;
Superior do. do.	Vendi. Exponas;
Apprentice Indentures;	Ca Sa; Land Deeds;
Letters of Administration;	do. Affidavits;
County and Superior Courts Witness and Juror Tickets;	Garnishee Notices;
Notices to Tax List Receivers;	Checks, Cape Fear Bank;
Commission to take Deposition	do. Branch Bank of the State;
County Court Execution;	
Magistrate's do.	Notes, negotiable at Bank;
Capias ad Respondendum;	Administrator's Bonds;
Overseer's Appointments;	Guardian do.
Peace, State, and Civil Warrants;	Appeal do.
Notes of Hand;	Ca Sa do.
Attachments;	Sh'ff Appearance do.
State Recognizance;	Constable's do.
Military Ca Sa;	Sheriff's Tax do.
do. Execution;	Forthcoming do.
Negro Bonds;	Prosecution do.
do. Bill of Sale;	Crew Lists;

Any Blank wanted, and not on hand, will be printed with the utmost dispatch.

Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons requiring Blanks, or any other work in the printing line, would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapest rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

IN STORE.—4,000 bushels Turks Island Salt; 700 sacks Salt; 20 hhds. Western Bacon Sides. For sale by MILES COSTIN.

June 7, 1850 39-tf

Cane Seat Chairs and Rockers Repaired.

ALSO, all descriptions of Cabinet Furniture manufactured or repaired, at the Rock Spring Furniture Warehouse. J. D. LOVE.

May 17, 1850 36-tf

LOOK Here.—The subscriber has opened a large stock of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, at HALL & ARMSTRONG's old stand, on Water-street, which he will sell low for cash. He will also act as Agent for the sale of all kinds of country produce. MILES COSTIN.

December 14, 1849 14-tf

MONEY Wanted. I once more notify persons indebted to me, that I cannot, and will not grant longer indulgence; and that if payment is not immediately made, I will place in the hands of an Attorney, *all* debts due me without respect to persons, with positive instructions to collect them as soon as possible. OWEN HOLMES.

TO the Ladies. I have just received a few Ladies' Riding Hats, of the Spring Fashion for 1850, a beautiful article. For sale by C MYERS, Hatter.

SULKY and Harness for sale. Apply at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

Schools.

LAW SCHOOL AT HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE undersigned have formed an association, with the view of opening a LAW SCHOOL in the town of Hillsboro'. Young gentlemen will be instructed in the various departments of the Law, and care will be taken to prepare them for the practice in the several Courts in this State.

The School will be opened for the admission of Students on Monday, the 24th instant.
J. L. BAILEY,
F. NASH.

Hillsboro', June 13th, 1850 [hdem] 43.4t

MEMPHIS INSTITUTE.

Medical Department.

THE regular course of Lectures in this Institution will commence on the First of November, and continue until the last of February. The Anatomical Department will be open and ready to receive students by the First of October. The Medical Department will be under the direction of the following

PROFESSORS:

Z. FREEMAN, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.
R. S. NEWTON, M. D., Professor of Surgery.
H. J. HULCE, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.
W. BYRD POWELL, M. D., Professor of Physiology, Pathology, Mineralogy and Geology.
J. KING, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Medical Jurisprudence.
J. MILTON SANDERS, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.
J. A. WILSON, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

CLINIQUE LECTURERS.

Medicine—Prof. H. J. HULCE.
Surgery—Prof. R. S. NEWTON.
Z. FREEMAN, M. D., Anatomical Demonstrator.

The fees for a full course of lectures amount to $105. Each Professor's Ticket, $15. Matriculator's, $5. Demonstrator's Fee, $10. Graduation, $20.

Those desiring further information will please address their letters (post paid) to the Dean; and students arriving in the city will please call on him at the Commercial Hotel.

R. S. NEWTON, M. D., Dean of the Faculty.

Law Department.

Hon. E. W. M. KING, Professor of Theory and Practice of Law.
JOHN DELAFIELD, Esq., Professor of Commercial Jurisprudence.

TERMS—$50 per Session.

All communications pertaining to this department must be addressed to E. W. M. KING, Esq.

Memphis, Tenn., March, 1850.

The Faculties, for intellectual abilities, moral worth and professional acquirements, will compare favorably with the most distinguished in our country. The medical faculty constitutes an anomaly in this or any other country—all of them are able lecturers and the best of teachers.

Those who will contemplate our geographical position, and the extent of our population, can have no doubt as to the eligibility of our situation for an enterprise of the kind. As to health, including all seasons of the year, we deny that ANY OTHER CITY HAS MORE.

The first class of the Law and Medical Departments of this Institute were small, but the gentlemen composing them are talented and in the highest degree respectable—a favorable omen for the future prosperity of the Institute.

That the public may be satisfied of the permanency of this school, we feel it our duty to state, that the Trustees and Faculty form a UNIT in action, which augurs well for its future success; and that the peculiar internal organization which connects them, cannot be interrupted.

E. W. M. KING,
[33-12m] President of the Memphis Institute.

COLUMBUS ACADEMY, BLACK CREEK.

THE second session of this Academy will commence on the 15th April, and the managers (Messrs. Bunyan Barnes and James Daniel,) have convinced themselves so far of the practicability of supporting a good School, when under the management of judicious instructors, that they have engaged a young lady of superior classical acquirements to assist Mr. Robinson, under whose management, as Principal, tuition will be imparted in the English and Mathematical branches as usual.

Terms per session of five months.

1st Class—(Including a course up to mercantile Arithmetic)	$5 00
2d do.—(From the first class up to entering on English Grammar)	7 00
3d do.—(Do, with English Grammar)	10 00
4th do.—Logic, Natural Philosophy	15 00
5th do.—French, Latin, and Greek, each	12 00
6th do.—Music, with use of Piano	15 00

Messrs. Barnes and Daniel would call upon their friends in the surrounding counties to come forward and support their efforts to carry the means of instruction to the doors of the humblest of our citizens.

With regard to health, the locality is not surpassed in any part of the State—the neighborhood is highly respectable, and board can be had on very moderate terms.

As citizens of the old North State, every individual is bound to support its name, as well as its claims, in this great confederacy of the Union. The humblest of our citizens may, like Benjamin Franklin, be yet ranked among the noblest of our race, and as we are not aware of how or where the scion may be found amongst us, let us philanthropically lay the means of education upon the broad basis of "goodly numbers at low rates," and make sure of imparting the elements of sound useful intellectual culture.

We conclude the above appeal to the honor, patriotism, and philanthropy of our fellow-citizens of the surrounding counties, hoping that it may not be ineffectual, as its object is the sincere wish and of

BUNYAN BARNES, } Chairmen Board
JAMES DANIEL, } of Trustees.

Wayne county, N. C., April 6, 1850 31-tf

THE FOLLOWING NEW NOVELS.

NORVEL HASTINGS, or The Frigate in the Offing. A Nautical tale, by a distinguished novelist; price 25 cts.

Hylton House and its Inmates, by the author of The Henpecked Husband. The intention of this novel is admirable, its moral unexceptionable, its style easy and graceful.

The Three Strong Men, by Alex. Dumas. It is incident, intrigue, plot, or passion, from prologue to conclusion.

The Queen's Necklace, by Alex. Dumas; 2d part.

The Mysteries of the Court of London, by Reynolds.

Cruising in the Last War.

Once more upon the waters, yet once more
And the waves bound beneath me as a steed
That knows its rider, welcome to the roar.

The Steward, 2d part, by H. Cockton.

Shirley, a tale by Currer Bell.

The Life of Jenny Lind, the Swedish Nightingale; her genius, struggles, and triumphs.

Dark Scenes of History, by G. P. R. James, who has succeeded in weaving together the most exciting scenes of English History, into a very interesting and beautiful romance.

Adventures in Africa; during a tour of two years through that country. Including Travels of the British Embassy from the shore of India to Cape Aden; through Abyssinia; Ascent of the Abyssinian Alps; the Gulf of Arabia; Tajiera; Dismal Night March along the Great Salt Lake; Massacre of five hundred; the source and keys of the Nile; the one-eyed family; Kingdom of Shoa; Residence at Arkober; Presentation at Court, &c. &c., by Major W. Cornwallis Harriss, of the Hon. East India Company's Engineers, author of "Wild Sports in South America," from the true London Edition. For sale by L. H. PIERCE.

JULY 9th, 1850.

JUST Received at the Wilmington Book Store—No. 1 and 2 of the Morning Call, by Mrs. Ellis, a publication every lady should possess. Also, Hearts and Homes, or Social Distinctions, by Mrs. Ellis. The story is deeply interesting, and like all of Mrs. Ellis' works, it is made the medium of much wholesome common sense advice, which is illustrated by example. For sale by L. H. PIERCE.

THE Mistake of a Life-Time, or, The Robber of the Rhine Valley; a story of the mysteries of the shore, and the vicissitudes of the sea, by Waldo Howard, Esq. This great work, the copyright of which cost $3000, is now for sale at the Book Store; the demand for this work was so great upon its first appearance, that for three weeks the publisher was unable to furnish copies to all that called.

The Vale of Cedars, or, The Martyr, by Grace Aquilar, author of Home Influence. The power and fervor of the pen of Grace Aquilar are already known. All who read Home Influence will read this work. L. H. PIERCE.

"Familiar in their mouths as Household words."
SHAKSPEARE.

HOUSEHOLD WORDS—Published by Chas. Dickens, No. 1 and 2; price 6 cents. A very interesting publication. For sale by L. H. PIERCE.

THE Ways of the Hour, by Cooper. This is one of Cooper's best; it is a work of peculiar interest to Southerners at this particular time, as it contains some of the most original and correct arguments on the California question; its influence will be felt throughout the whole country. Also for sale, the Pictorial Brother Jonathan; price 12½ cents.

July 12] L. H. PIERCE.

CARRIAGES.

Corner of Princess and Third Streets, opposite H. R. NIXON'S LIVERY STABLE, WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE subscriber is now prepared to manufacture all kinds of Carriages, of the latest and most approved style, which he will sell low for cash or approved paper. The public generally are respectfully invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

All work warranted one year.

Particular attention paid to the repairing of all kinds of vehicles. WM. J. CORNWALL.

April 19, 1850 32-12m

SULPH. Quinine. 100 ounces Farr's Sulph. Quinine.—Just received and for sale by WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

TOWNSEND'S Sarsaparilla—Warranted fresh. For sale by WM. H. LIPPITT,
J19] Druggist and Chemist.

BACON. Wayne County Hams, Sides, and Shoulders.—For sale in lots to suit, by SAVAGE & MEARES.

Mercantile.

JUST Received and For Sale.
10 bbls. fine and super Flour;
15 " City Mess Pork;
1000 lbs. good Bacon Hams;
10 Sacks Salt;
1 hhd. good retailing Molasses;
Fresh beat Rice by retail, &c. CRAFT & GRANT,
July 12th, 1850. *Market Street.*

NEW YORK CLOTHING & DRY GOODS STORE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
WOLF & CO., PROPRIETORS.

THE NEW YORK BRANCH STORE, never in the rear, is now filled to overflowing, with a splendid assortment of **Spring and Summer Clothing**, which will be sold at such extraordinary low prices that any one who wants any thing in the Clothing line cannot fail to be suited.

We do not feel disposed to brag, but leaving to others long and startling advertisements, we merely ask you to call. Having tried us once, you will be sure to try us again.

We especially invite your attention to our elegant lot of French Cloth Dress and Frock Coats, which have not their equal in this or in any other town in North Carolina. Also, a large assortment of Black and Fancy Cassimere and Doeskin Pants; Silk, Satin, and White Marseilles Vests; all cut and made in a superior style.

Our stand on North Water Street, two doors above and four doors below Rock Spring. WOLF & CO.

Wilmington, N. C., April 5, 1850 30-4m*

FOR SALE.

BUGGY, Cart, and Wagon Iron Axles, of all sizes, by JAMES DAWSON & CO.

April 19, 1850 32-tf

AT J. M. ROBINSON'S
WHOLESALE HARDWARE STORE,
In Front St., 3d door North of Market, Wilmington, N. C.,

COUNTRY DEALERS and consumers will find all goods in his line at the lowest prices, and warranted of the best quality. He has all kinds of materials for builders. Carpenters' Tools, a complete assortment, and of the very best quality. Blacksmiths' Tools, including some superior Bellows, Stocks and Dies; Bar and Hoop Iron, in all its varieties; Nails, Spikes, Brads, Tacks, &c. Splendid Pocket Cutlery; Table Cutlery, including ivory sets, complete. Shot Guns, Rifles, Pistols, including Allen's celebrated six barrel Revolvers, Gun Locks, Nepples, Wrenches, Wipers, Caps, Flints, &c. All of the most useful articles for Housekeepers, amongst which will be found some of the *good* old fashioned Pots, Spiders, Ovens, Griddles, Skillets, large Wash Kettles, and extra Oven Lids. Large Coldrons, some holding sixty gallons. Some superior Needles, manufactured expressly for Tailor's use; Tailors' Trimmers and Points. Superior Scissors, for Ladies; also, some *extra* Needles, for their especial use.

Wilmington, April 19, 1850 32-tf

COTTON YARNS! COTTON YARNS! TWINE!

BATTLE & CO., Rocky Mount, N. C., are now manufacturing, of good quality, the above articles, which they are desirous of disposing of, as far as possible, in North Carolina. Their terms shall be exceedingly liberal.

March 8, 1850 26-12m

OUR MOTTO IS "TO PLEASE,"
AT THE
Wilmington Saddle, Harness,
AND
TRUNK MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has recently received large additions to his stock of Saddle and Harness mountings, &c., of the latest and most improved style, and is constantly manufacturing, at his store on Market-street, every description of articles in the above line. From his experience in the business, he feels confident that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call. He has now on hand, and will constantly keep, a large assortment of **Coach, Gig, and Sulky Harness; Lady's Saddles, Bridles, Whips, &c.; Gentlemen's Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Spurs, &c. &c.**; all of which he will warrant to be of the best materials and workmanship.

He has also a large assortment of Trunks, Valises, Saddle and Carpet Bags, Satchels, fancy Trunks, &c., and all other articles usually kept in such establishments, all of which he offers low for *cash*, or on *short credit* to prompt customers.

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Medical Bags, &c. &c., made to order.

In addition to the above, the subscriber always keeps on hand a large supply of **String Leather**, and has now, and will keep through the season, a good assortment of **Fly Nets.**

All are invited to *call and examine* my goods, whether in want or not, as I take pleasure in showing my assortment to all who may favor me with a *call*.

Harness and Coach Trimmings sold at a fair price to persons buying to manufacture.

Also, Whips at wholesale.

All kinds of Riding Vehicles bought and sold on commissions. JOHN J. CONOLEY.

June 14, 1850 40

Real Estate For Sale or Rent.

LAND FOR SALE.

BEING desirous of moving South, I offer for sale my Land in Duplin county, containing between 450 and 500 Acres, (of which about 250 are cleared,) lying in the vicinity of Goshen, 5½ miles of Kenansville. The location is as healthy as any in this part of the State, and in as good a neighborhood as there is in Duplin. The farming land is adapted to the culture of Corn, Potatoes, Cotton, Wheat, &c. There is on it one task of Turpentine Boxes, part new and a part tolerably worn. The buildings are comfortable; the dwelling 1½ story, and good substantial out-houses—ALL NEW. Any further explanation would be unnecessary, as no person would purchase before examining; so if any person wishing to purchase, will come and see it, I will give them a bargain in it, that's certain; and further, will give the purchaser a bargain in my Crop, Stock, &c. I will show it to any person (wishing to purchase) at any time, &c.

R. J. PEARSALL.

Sarecta, Duplin county, N. C., July 15, 1850. 45-4t

TURPENTINE DISTILLERY FOR SALE.

WE offer for sale the Paradise Distillery near the Steam Saw and Planing Mills of Messrs. P. K. DICKINSON & Co.

The property consists of two lots together, making a water front of one hundred and thirty feet, running back about six hundred feet from front of wharf, with good depth of water at wharf. There are two twenty-three barrel Copper Stills and all the fixtures complete, and a Steam Engine of about 10 horse power. The Stills are as good as new, having been very recently newly bottomed. We will sell the above property together, or one or *both Stills*, and the *Steam Engine* separately.

For further particulars, apply on the premises to O. L. FILLYAW & BROTHER.

Wilmington, N. C., July 19, 1850 45-4t

FOR RENT.

THE House at present occupied by Mrs. SWANN. It is pleasantly and conveniently situated at the corner of Front and Dock Streets; contains 17 large airy rooms, a store-room and pantry, and will be put in complete and thorough repair. Has always been used, and is very desirable, as a Boarding House. Apply to

WM. HILL, or
JAMES W. BRADLEY.

Wilmington, N. C., July 19, 1850 45-tf

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

FROM the 1st day of October next, the house and lot on second Street, near the Methodist Parsonage, at present occupied by D. A. Lamont, Esq.

The house contains six commodious Rooms, besides the basement; has suitable outbuildings, a fine Garden and vineyard, and a good well of water. For terms &c., apply to J. W. JOHNSON.

Wilmington, July 12th, 1850 44-tf

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE undersigned, being driven to the necessity of abandoning his home, which has been a very pleasant one, offers for sale or rent his Dwelling and improvements, situated on North Front street, near the Rail Road. Also several parts of lots near the Dwelling.

I should not offer to dispose of the above Property in any way, but a notorious keeper of a house of prostitution has been allowed to erect a branch of her establishment directly in front of my Dweling, which leaves me no alternative but to abandon my home and property; or submit to the indignity which I conceive has been offered to myself and neighborhood, as no steps have been taken to prevent the erection of this notorious branch house of prostitution.

June 25th, 1850—42-tf] B. FLANNER.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his House and Lot where he now resides. The dwelling is two stories, and has six rooms, with a fire-place in each room. On the premises is a double Kitchen, and a good well of water. The Lot is 165 by 66 feet, fronting on Boundary Street, between Dock and Orange Streets, and adjoins the residence of WM. B. JONES.

Persons wishing to purchase a desirable residence, will please call on the subscriber at his Tailor's Shop on Front Street, up stairs, over Dr. HARRISS's medical office, where all necessary information will be freely given.

June 7, 1850 39-tf] A. MINDEL.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Lot and the Buildings thereon, situated on Market Street, about three hundred yards above the Episcopal Church, and now occupied as a Carriage Manufactory. The Lot is large, and the Buildings can be conveniently converted into large and comfortable dwellings.

ALSO.

A variety of Riding Vehicles and Harness of all kinds, made in the neatest manner, and which will be sold low. Persons wishing to procure articles in this line, would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined not to be undersold.

ISAAC WELLS.

Wilmington, N. C, May 3, 1850 34-tf

Hotels, &c.

Washington and Lafayette Hotel.

THE subscriber having taken the Washington Hotel in connection with the Lafayette House, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that the two Houses are open, under the name and style of the WASHINGTON AND LAFAYETTE HOTEL, which is under his immediate superintendence, and now ready for the reception of transient or steady Boarders.

The Hotel has been throughly cleansed, and supplied with new bedding and furniture of every description. He has also obtained the services of good and faithful servants; and he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to those who may patronise the House, as no pains will be spared on his part to make his guests both comfortable and contented.

His TABLE will be found bountifully furnished with the best the market affords; and his BAR supplied with the best of Liquors. DAVID THALLY.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 12, 1849. 12m.

Rock Spring Hotel.

ALFRED ALDERMAN respectfully informs his old friends and customers that he still continues to keep open the Rock Spring Hotel, and solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage he has heretofore received.

Sept. 28, 1849. 3-tf

London House.

THE subscriber, having rented the Hotel formerly kept by Capt. A. WADE, on the N. E. corner of Front and Market Streets, known as the London House, respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington, and all others desirous of obtaining BOARD, that he has provided the House with new furniture of every description, and that he is prepared to receive Boarders by the day, week or month, on the most reasonable terms. All the bed rooms are so constructed as to have them warmed to suit the comfort of all persons. His Table shall always be provided with the very best our market can afford, and no pains or expense will be spared to make his customers perfectly satisfied.

Strangers will please enquire for the LONDON HOUSE.

He has also rented the STABLES recently occupied by Mr. W. T. J. VANN, near the Carolina Hotel, where he is prepared to take Horses at Livery, and have them properly and carefully attended to. He has also a large LOT adjoining the Stables, for the accommodation of Drovers. JAMES PETTEWAY.

Oct. 19, 1849 6-tf

WASHINGTON HOUSE,
Chestnut Street, above Seventh St., Philadelphia,

IS central, in the immediate vicinity of the most important public Institutions—the best and most fashionable places of business—and the attractive public squares of the city. In the important requisites of light and ventilation, two principal objects aimed at in the recent enlargement and thorough improvement of this House, it is not exceeded, perhaps, by any establishment in America. To strangers, therefore, its position is peculiarly desirable.

The subscriber returns thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage they have extended to him, and assures them that he will endeavor to merit a continuance of their favors. A. F. GLASS.

Philadelphia, June 21, 1850 41-7t

New Livery Stables.—Fire-Proof.

HAVING completed my new Livery Stables, I am now ready to receive Horses at livery, by the day, week, or month.

My Stables are situated on the corner of Princess and Third Streets, directly opposite the Court-House, and very convenient to the business part of the town. They are built of brick, and covered with tin, which makes them entirely FIRE-PROOF. They are large, commodious, and well constructed; and in every respect as comfortable and convenient as any Stables in the United States.

I also have (for the accommodation of Drovers,) a large and comfortable Lot, together with a basement under the Stables sufficient to hold one hundred horses, and shelter them well and comfortably.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, and BUGGIES, kept constantly for hire.

My Hostlers cannot be surpassed in any country, and I therefore feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who favor me with their custom.

I feel grateful to my friends and the public for their liberal patronage heretofore, and hope to merit a continuance of their custom. H. R. NIXON.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 11, 1847. 14-tf

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

SARATOGA Water.—28 doz. Congress Spring Water, just received direct from Saratoga, *warranted fresh*; for sale by WM. H. LIPPITT,
Druggist & Chemist.

SUPERIOR SODA OR MINERAL WATER.

A. C. EVANS & BROTHER respectfully announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Wilmington, that with great care and expense, they have perfected their arrangements for supplying a superior article of **Soda Water**, either from the Fountain, or put up in bottles for family use.

Every care has been taken in the selection of materials and the preparation of Syrups, to render this article what it is represented to be, and we believe it equal to any made. We have the following Syrups at the Fountain: **Lemon, Sarsaparilla, Ginger, Orange, Pine Apple, Orgeat.**

Our operator, Mr. STERLAND, has commenced Bottling this day, and orders from town or country will meet with prompt attention, at New York prices.

May 24. 37

ALEXANDER'S Patent Artificial Leeches.—The artificial Leech has been adopted in all the Hospitals, public Institutions, in the Navy and Army, and by all the most eminent Practitioners wherever they have been introduced. For sale by WM. H. LIPPITT,
Druggist & Chemist.

WHITE Lead.—A fresh supply just received. For sale by WM. H. LIPPITT,
Druggist & Chemist.

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

JUST Received at Shaw's Drug Store, third door North of HART & POLLEY's, Front Street, Wilmington, North Carolina, where Physicians, country Merchants, and all others, who desire to consult their own interest, can purchase the best **Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs, Perfumery and Patent Medicines, Garden Seeds**, fresh from DAVID LANDRETH's, Philadelphia, and every other article usually kept in a Drug Store, 25 per cent. cheaper than similar goods can be obtained at perhaps any other house in the State.

The subscribers would beg to remind those Physicians who patronized the late WM. SHAW, that they can still be supplied with everything of the best quality, and on the most reasonable terms. No exertion will be spared to render satisfaction to those who may favor us with their patronage, and we respectfully solicit a call before purchasing elsewhere. We have just received a fresh supply of those instruments for affliction of the spine, so highly recommended by the Medical faculty of New York and Philadelphia, and which are a certain preventive against consumption, and are indispensable to Clerks and others confined to a sedentary life, none of whom should be without them. Also, a fresh arrival of Spencer's Pills, which are warranted to cure headache in twenty-five or thirty minutes' time. In the operation they are the most agreeable Pills ever invented; acting upon the stomach and bowels, and bringing the liver to its proper functions, they cannot fail to restore the system health, strength and vigor. Call and get a box at SHAW's Drug Store, 3d door north of HART & POLLEY's. SHAW & BROTHER.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 4th, 1850.—[17-tf.

NEW DRUG AND MEDICINE STORE.

THE subscriber would respectfully call the attention of the inhabitants of Wilmington and the surrounding country, to his large and carefully selected stock of **Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Putty, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Patent Medicines, &c.**, consisting of the following, together with a great many other articles not usually kept in Drug Stores:

2 casks Epsom Salts, Eng.;	Turkey Umber;
1 do: sup. Carb. Soda;	275 gallons Linseed Oil, Fayetteville;
½ do: Cream Tartar;	12 doz. Hair Brushes, assort'd;
1 do: Carb. or Sal Soda;	Paint Brushes, a large assortment;
1 do: Castor Oil;	Whitewash Brushes;
12 boxes Enens Plasters;	Portrait do:
6 do: India Rubber do:	Tooth, Nail, & Flesh Brushes;
12 do: Fahnestock's Vermifuge;	6 dozen Bay Rum;
1 do: Peery's Dead Shot;	Matches, perfumed;
6 do: Ger. Cough Drops;	Phosphorus;
6 do: Sands' Sarsaparilla;	Phosphate Ammonia;
1 do: Bristol's do:	Quinine, Farr's and Rosengarten's;
6 do: Townsend's do:	Sulphate Morphine;
6 do: Bull's do:	Acetate do:
4 do: German Cologne;	Iodine resublimed;
1 do: French do:	Iodide Potassium, English and French;
4 cs. Calabria Licorice;	Do: Iron;
Sponge for Surgical purposes;	Do: Lead;
Do: coarse Bahama;	Do: Mercury;
6 dozen Cod Liver Oil Rushtons;	Calomel, English;
1 do: Ricime Tonique for the hair;	Citrate of Iron and Quinine;
2 do: Hardy's Elixir for Dyspepsia;	Do: do: soluble;
Lunar Caustic—*pure*;	Oil of Ergot; Oil of Neroli;
Denarcotized Opium;	Do: Cedrat; Kreosote;
Citric Acid;	1 gross Seidlitz Powders;
1 cs. Pul. Rhubarb, East India;	½ do: Soda do:
do: do: Turkey;	Mustard, English and American;
Copaiva Capsules;	Pro. to Carb. Iron;
Pills, sugar coated;	250 lbs. Spanish Brown, dry;
Thompson's Eye Water.	700 do: do: do: in oil;
ALSO.	100 do: pure Verdigris do:
3,000 lbs. pure White Lead;	50 do: Chrome Green do:
2,500 do: extra do:	10 do: do: Yellow do:
2,000 do: No. 1 extra do:	75 do: Paris Green;
300 do: Venitian red, in oil;	Patent Black; Lampblack;
500 do: do: do: dry;	Camphine and Burning Fluid, best quality;
Prussian Blue;	

His terms are Cash, but short indulgence will be always granted when circumstances justify.

C. DuPRE, Druggist and Pharmaceutist.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 8, 1850 14

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1850.

Democratic Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
COL. DAVID S. REID, of Rockingham.

NEW-HANOVER COUNTY—FOR THE SENATE,
NICHOLAS N. NIXON, Esq.

FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,
JOHN D. POWERS.
WILLIAM HILL.

☞ Election, Thursday, August 1st. ☜

Appointment.

We are requested by Mr. HILL, one of the Democratic candidates for the Legislature, to state that he will address the people of New Hanover county, at the Court House in Wilmington, on next Tuesday evening, (30th inst.,) at half past seven o'clock.

Appointments.

THOS. H. WILLIAMS Esq., will address the people at Exchange Corner on Tuesday evening next, at 5 o'clock, P. M.

At Dry Pond, on Wednesday evening next, at 5 o'clock P. M.

Gov. Manly and the Basis of Representation—The Fact Proved.

Two weeks since we stated that Gov. MANLY had come out for the abolition of the present basis of representation, and the substitution of the white basis. We then *knew* what we stated. We knew it to be a FACT, and were ready to vouch for it. We now have the PROOF before us, and we earnestly beg every man in the East and the West, Whig and Democrat alike, to read and reflect, and then act as his own feelings may dictate. The proof is plain, positive, and circumstantial, and is contained in the following letter, which appears in the *Raleigh Standard*, of the 20th instant:

WENTWORTH, July 16, 1850.

MR. HOLDEN—Sir: Understanding that it is doubted, if not denied, by some, that Gov. MANLY in his speech at this place came out in favor of the *White Basis* for representation, we, the undersigned, who were present on that occasion and heard him, do certify that he then declared most distinctly and unequivocally that *he was in favor of "abolishing the present black or federal basis, and of instituting a white basis in its stead."* He called upon Col. REID to know what were his views on this subject; to which the Colonel unhesitatingly replied, that he was opposed to any change whatever in the mode of apportioning our representatives, and especially so at this particular juncture. Gov. MANLY then emphatically announced himself in favor of the change, and proclaimed that he was a better friend to *Equal Suffrage* than his opponent.

Some whose signatures are hereto annexed are Whigs, and have, therefore, no wish to injure Gov. MANLY or his election: but they deem it to be the duty of all men, be they Whigs or Democrats, to give the truth to the world whenever doubts have arisen in relation to the position and views of him who may be a candidate for office, and especially on a subject so intricate and important as this.

We heard Gov. MANLY on the occasion referred to with our own ears, and are willing to testify to it; and should it be denied, we pledge ourselves to produce the certificates of fifty as respectable men as the world contains.

We are not ambitious of appearing in the public papers, but should it be necessary in order to establish the truth, we consent that this may be published. Yours, &c.,

T. B. WHEELER,
JOSEPH S. ROBINSON, Jr.,
E. W. HANCOCK,
J. W. ELLINGTON,
T. RUFFIN, Jr.

These gentlemen are as respectable as any men in the State, and as far above suspicion. There can be no doubt or question of the truth of what they say. THE FACT IS SO. It is proved, pinned down, substantiated. When we first made this statement, many of our Whig friends avowed their determination not to vote for Mr. MANLY if this charge was proved upon him. *It is now proved*, and we speak candidly as a man, irrespective of party, when we say that we cannot see how any man, more especially any Eastern man, can vote for Gov. MANLY. He openly avows himself in favor of abolishing the Federal basis in the House of Commons, which abolition would throw the whole control of that House into the hands of the non-slaveholding Counties of the West; and more than this, he denounces the basis of representation in the Senate, by which Onslow and other Eastern Counties are entitled to a Senator, as a GROSS INJUSTICE! Who is willing, by his vote, to stand up and endorse this course of Gov. MANLY? Who in the town of Wilmington? Who in the county of New Hanover? Who throughout the Seventh District? Is there any man here? is there any man throughout the whole East, who is willing to assume the responsibility of seconding Gov. MANLY in his treacherous attack upon the dearest rights and most cherished interests of his section? If there be any such let him avow himself, that he may be known. We venture to say that there is no such man. We hope that what no man dares to avow, none will be found to sanction by their votes.

Thursday, the First of August.

Thursday next will be the day of election, when it will become the duty of every citizen to exercise his constitutional rights at the ballot-box. We hope that none will be found wanting, but that every man will come forward and deposit his vote, so that a full expression of the popular feeling may be obtained, and we may know how many men in this section of the State—Whigs or Democrats—are willing to sanction a change in the present basis of representation by voting for Gov. MANLY. How many in New Hanover, in Brunswick, Bladen, or Columbus, Duplin, Sampson, or Onslow? How many in any of the slaveholding counties of the East or West. We begin to see the company of Whigs in Edgecombe reduced to a corporal's guard, and finally disappear. We see that many in our own midst, who still adhere to that party, find it impossible to support Governor MANLY in his agrarian schemes, and Free-Soil affinities. We feel convinced, that if this matter were fully understood and acted upon by the people of the East, Col. REID's vote would be *unanimous;* and we call upon all the friends of Col. REID—all the frineds of the present basis—all the friends of the East—all the friends of the State and of the Constitution, to exert themselves between now and the day of election. Let them bring this matter home to the people. Let them point out the full enormity of Gov. MANLY's demagoguical course; and let no effort be spared to bring every voter up to the polls. Let it be borne in mind, that twelve additional votes in each county would have elected Mr. REID in 1848, and that New Hanover and Sampson alone might have polled four hundred more than they did.

We do hope that our friends in each election district will devote one whole day—that of election—to seeing that every vote is polled for Mr. REID. Let a certain number of gentlemen in each district, acquainted with the district and every man in it, constitute themselves, or be constituted, a Committee for this purpose. This is all that is needed to secure Mr. REID's election, and with it the triumph of the people over the Central Clique that would force Mr. MANLY upon them—the triumph of the Constitution against Free Soil innovation and agrarianism. Poll every vote, and THE DAY IS OURS!

TOPSAIL ACADEMY.—We are requested to state, that the second examination of the pupils of this school will come off on Wednesday, the 31st inst. Strangers, as well as the friends and patrons of the school, are respectfully invited to attend.

Equal Suffrage—Mr. Reid's Position.

We have learned with surprise and regret, that some misapprehension exists among our friends in relation to the position occupied by Col. REID, upon the question of Equal Suffrage; and that some of them have even gone so far as to confound it with a change in the present basis of representation. This is a mistake—a very great mistake. Nothing could be farther from the facts of the case. Nothing more opposed to Col. REID's views and wishes. Col. REID and the friends of Equal Suffrage contemplate *no change* in the present basis of representation; and the reform they have in view has no more connection with the basis of representation, than with the man in the moon. We will quote Col. REID's own words upon this question, that the people may see what he *does* say. In alluding to Equal Suffrage he says:

"In advocating this reform, I do not now, nor have I at any time proposed to change the *basis* of representation for either the Senate or House of Commons. Let that remain as it is. What I now propose is, *to permit every man who is now entitled to vote for the Commons, to vote also for the Senate.*"

This is an extract from Col. REID's recent address to the people of North Carolina, and is in strict accordance with his private views and feelings. During the canvass of 1848, we had the pleasure of meeting with Col. REID, and of conversing with him upon this subject. No man could be more opposed to a change in the present basis than he is and was; no man could more indignantly repudiate all interference with the matter.

To illustrate this subject more fully, we will take the county of Duplin as an example. In apportioning Senators and Commoners, according to the present basis, Duplin is allowed one Senator and two Commoners. Suppose we allow every man in Duplin who is now entitled to vote for President of the United States, members of Congress, and State Commoners, also to vote for State Senator; what change will it make in the basis? None at all. Not a particle of change. Duplin will still be entitled to two Commoners and one Senator as before. The *basis* of representation has reference only to the *apportionment* of representation among the counties, and not to the mode of electing them by the people of those counties. If it be just to assume that the Senate is the representative of land, and that all except landholders ought to be excluded from voting for Senators, it is equally just to say that, because representation in the Commons is founded upon the federal basis, all except slaveholders should be excluded from voting for Commoners; and yet who will assert this?

This thing of making a *legal* difference between *free white men*, residing in one community, is a remnant of British rule and aristocratic tyranny, which cannot too soon be got rid of. The basis of representation being intended to harmonize conflicting interests, and preserve the balance of power between different sections, forms one of the compromises of our Federal Constitution, and lies at the very foundation of our political system, and the democratic party is opposed to any change in it. Hear what Mr. REID says upon this subject:

"Our basis of representation for one branch of the Legislature is taxation; for the other it is federal population. The abolitionists at the North wish to destroy the basis of Federal population upon which we are represented in Congress. I regard this course on the subject as *mischievous and dangerous;* and I shall regard a similar movement in relation to our representation in the Legislature fraught with *equal mischief and danger.*"

But now hear Gov. MANLY's position upon this question. We quote from the certificate furnished by T. RUFFIN, Jr., and four other gentlemen of Rockingham county. They affirm that, at Wentworth, in that county, Gov. MANLY—

"Declared most distinctly and unequivocally, that *he was in favor of abolishing the present or black basis, and of instituting a white basis in its stead.* He called upon Col. REID to know what were his views on this subject; to which the Colonel unhesitatingly replied that he was OPPOSED to any change whatever in the mode of apportioning our representatives, and especially so at this particular juncture. Gov. MANLY then emphatically announced himself *in favor of the change*, and pronounced that he was a better friend to Equal Suffrage than his opponent."

It is believed that there is now fifty thousand free white citizens of North Carolina of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who cannot vote for the Senate. And why? Is it on account of any evil that they have done? Are they worse men than those who *can* vote for the Senate? It is not pretended that such is the case. Why, then, are they shut out from exercising equal rights with the rest of their fellow-citizens? Why is it, or how is it that two free white men, equal in character and in intelligence, may walk up together to the ballot box, and yet one be allowed to vote for Senator, and the other be debarred this privilege, and treated as an inferior, simply because he does not happen to own fifty acres of land? Is not this an unequal and invidious distinction between free white men residing in the same community, and having the same interests? Remedying this injustice would not have any effect upon the basis of representation. A certain amount of taxation entitles a district to a senator, no matter whether every man, or every tenth man votes who that Senator shall be; and we have clearly proved that Col. REID is *opposed* to any change in the present basis, while Gov. MANLY denounces the possession of a Senator by Onslow county as a "GROSS INJUSTICE," and avows himself in favor of "abolishing the present or black basis, and of instituting a white basis in its stead."

We beg the people of the East—Democrats and Whigs alike—to read these FACTS calmly, and reflect upon them. Show them to their friends, and let the TRUTH be known, and we have no fears for the result.

Respect to Gen. Taylor.

The procession yesterday in honor of the memory of Gen. TAYLOR, late President of the United States, was the most imposing display which has ever been made in Wilmington. The military and the various societies, Masons, Odd Fellows, Rechabites, and others, were out in great strength and brilliant uniform and regalia. We think the line extended fully half a mile, if not more.

The Presbyterian Church, where the oration was delivered, was crowded to its utmost capacity. The ceremonies of the day were opened by singing and prayer, the prayer by the Rev. Pastor JENNETT, whose venerable appearance and solemn manner harmonized admirably with the mournful occasion. An eulogy upon the character of the deceased was then delivered by THOMAS LORING, Esq. Of the oration it is sufficient to say that it was calm, dignified, and in good taste, pervaded by a deep, religious feeling, yet devoid of sectarianism, dwelling upon the prominent traits of Gen. TAYLOR's character, yet without offending the political views or opinions of any one.

Of the accessories of the procession, we have not now time to speak. They were admirable, and reflect credit upon the Committee of Arrangements.—Business was suspended, the bells were tolled, and guns fired every half hour from the rising to the setting of the sun, and everything marked the respect of our citizens for the office which the deceased had filled, and the services which he had rendered upon the battle-field.

☞ Many of the Canadian papers appeared in mourning for the death of the President of the U. S. Such courtesy is highly honorable to our Canadian neighbors.

Gov. Manly and the Basis—The Observer.

The Fayetteville Observer will see in another part of this paper, accounts from the Western portion of the State, over the signatures of highly respectable gentlemen of both parties, who heard Gov. MANLY, with their own ears, which fully sustain our denunciation of his infamous course in regard to the basis of representation, and show that it is Gov. MANLY and the Federal press who are guilty of a "False report—a base attempt to deceive the people." We charge this matter home upon the Observer. We point it to the certificate of five honorable men, who are willing to testify to the truth of what they say, and who can produce fifty more, if necessary, who also heard Gov. MANLY upon the same occasion.—When we made this charge we knew what we did; we knew that every word we said could be *proved*, and we assure it, and we assure the people, too, that more proof can be adduced, if necessary. More explicit proof it is impossible to conceive of.

As regards Gov. MANLY's letter, which is said to have arrived at Raleigh, we have a word or two to say. In the absence of proof, the Observer had no hesitation in pronouncing our statement in regard to Gov. MANLY a falsehood. It was perfectly willing to play the bluff game, as was its pliant coadjutor at Raleigh. "Like master, like man." The "clique" having decided that it should be denied, of course out comes Gov. MANLY with a denial, "as per order." It is evident that when Gov. MANLY wrote his letter of denial, he had not seen the *proof* of his course. There is no doubt that his denial would have been somewhat more carefully worded if he had known or anticipated that the proof was so strong and undeniable. It is an awkward thing for an interested party, as Gov. MANLY is in this case, to be met and flatly contradicted by the positive testimony of several gentlemen of high character and standing, some of whom are Whigs, and, therefore, could have no interest to subserve but that of truth. It is too late for a convicted man's protestations to rescue him from the condemnation which his course has brought upon him. It is folly, if not worse, to attempt to cast doubts upon the proof of Gov. MANLY's course in regard to the white basis, by saying that it come from *Rockingham!* We have not the slightest doubt that proof to the same effect can readily be obtained at Salem and other places. Perhaps the Observer calculates that, on account of the shortness of the time between now and the day of election, this proof cannot be obtained. It may be mistaken in this respect as it was in the other.

The last paragraph of the Observer's article lets the cat out of the bag. It is a labored attempt to *explain away* Gov. MANLY's position at Salem. We have no doubt Gov. MANLY's letter will be found to be of the same character. A mere attempt to palliate an offence—to throw dust in the eyes of the people—in fact, a deception, a fraud upon the people.

Of the fact of Gov. MANLY's avowing himself in favor of the extension of the Central Railroad to the Tennessee line, we have not the slightest doubt. Our informant, upon whose authority we made the statement, is as reliable a man as Mr. HALE or any other man in the State, and the thing can be and will be proved by the evidence of gentlemen who were upon the spot. Depend upon it, this matter will be pressed home in such a manner that blustering and unsupported denials will go for naught.

The School Fund.

It is not pretended to be denied, even by the papers of his own party, that Gov. MANLY advocates the distribution of the School Fund in proportion to free white population. Such a distribution would deprive every county in this district of fully one-third of the sum which they now receive for the education of their children, and some of them nearly one-half. Of this fact the proof is plain and positive, and can be found in the report of Mr. MANLY's remarks at Salem, published in the Greensboro' Patriot, and republished in almost every Whig paper in the State. According to that account, Gov. MANLY "then commenced a review of the public acts of Col. REID, by calling the attention of the auditory to his (Col R.'s) votes in the State Legislature on the bill establishing Common Schools. He gave a brief history of the origin and object of this school fund. He said this fund was created to school the white children of the State, and particularly the poor and ignorant portion: that the votes of Col. REID had been to divert it from this purpose, and had been in part the means of this fund being divided among the counties according to *federal numbers*, instead of being divided according to the *white population, as should have been done*. That by these votes of Col. REID's the *West* had lost thousands of dollars annually; and thus the wealthy slaveholding counties of the *East*, where they were able to send their children abroad to school, received an undue proportion of the school fund."

Moreover, this same Greensboro' Patriot that contains this report of Mr. MANLY's remarks, in an editorial article upon free suffrage, says:

"*We* go for free suffrage too, with all our heart and strength—for a free suffrage that shall be worth something to the freemen of our State—a free suffrage connected with a representation that approaches more nearly to equality than that on the present *basis*. But we hear not a word of Col. REID, or of his *Democratic* associates anywhere in the State, favoring the real enlargement of the common people's rights by Constitutional amendments, oh no!"

It is thus that Gov. MANLY talks in the West, and that Western Whig papers talk about the school fund, and the present basis of representation.

Amendments to the Constitution.

As there seems to be a mistaken impression abroad in regard to the mode of effecting alterations in the constitution, many persons conceiving that a convention is necessary for such purpose, we think it right to state precisely the provisions of the constitution upon this subject, which may be found in the first section of the fourth article of the constitution. The mode is there laid down as follows:—The bill containing any proposed amendment must first pass one Legislature, by the votes of three-fifths of the whole number of members of both Houses. It must then be published six months previous to a new election of members to the General Assembly; and if, after such publication, it pass by two-thirds of the whole representation in each House of the next General Assembly, then it shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the House of Commons throughout the State; and if a majority of all the votes be cast in its favor, then, and not till then, the same shall become a part of the constitution.

We know that it has been objected to by some, even of the friends of Equal Suffrage, that in order to effect this change it would be necessary to call a convention, which would leave the whole constitution open to change and innovation. Such, however, is not the case. This single and definite reform may be embodied in a bill—passed through one Legislature by three-fifths, through the next by two-thirds, and then submitted to the people and embodied into the constitution, without involving any other change or having anything to do with a convention.

KILLED.—We learn that a young man named WM. S. HERRING, between 18 and 19 years of age, was killed on the 17th inst., in the neighborhood of Lower Black River district, in this county, by the falling of a tree during the storm of that day. He was in the employ of JOEL L. MOORE, Esq.

Their Last Struggle.—Gov. Manly's Letter—Another Attempt at Deception.

Gov. Manly and his friends are driven to the last straits—they have played their last card and have *failed*. A *private* letter has been received in Raleigh from Mr. Manly denying that he ever came out for a change in the basis of representation. Why is this a private letter? Why is it that Gov. Manly does not *dare* to make this denial *publickly* and *over his own signature?* Or why has he not *authorized* his friends to make this contradiction upon his authority, as Hon. DAVID S. REID has authorized the Editor of the *Standard* to state upon his authority, that Gov. MANLY *did take ground against the black basis of representation in the House of Commons?* Again we ask, is Gov. MANLY *afraid* or *unwilling* to come out over his own signature and deny this charge?

As the matter now stands, we have no public or authorized denial from Gov. Manly, while Hon. David S. Reid makes the charge, and is publicly responsible for it. So between the candidates even, the balance is against Mr. Manly. But the matter does not rest here. Mr. Reid's word is borne out by the certificate of five *honorable men*—some of whom are WHIGS, and who are willing to *swear* that Governor Manly *did* come out in favor of abolishing the present basis of representation. One of the gentlemen whose names are attached to this certificate is T. RUFFIN, Jr., a son of Chief Justice RUFFIN, another is T. B. WHEELER, Clerk of Rockingham county, and a gentleman with whose reputation we are well acquainted, as that of a highminded and honorable man, totally incapable of the slightest deviation from the most strict rectitude. The three other gentlemen are also above reproach. And these gentlemen are ready to produce fifty other witnesses "as respectable men as the world contains." Gov. MANLY is arraigned upon this charge. His organ—the *Register*—enters the plea of not guilty. These gentlemen come forward and *prove* the charge, and he stands CONVICTED of advocating a change in the basis of representation, by which five counties in this district would each lose a Commoner, to wit:—New Hanover, Duplin, Sampson, Robeson and Cumberland.

But there is more, and, if possible, even stronger proof than the certificate of Messrs. WHEELER, RUFFIN, and others. It is from a Western Whig paper—one of Mr. MANLY's organs—which rallies the Whigs of its section to the support of Gov. MANLY, *upon this very account*. The Asheville Dollar News, the organ of the Whigs of Buncombe county and the regions round about, says:

"Months ago, we said we would sustain the nominee of the State Convention, if he gave his support to those constitutional reforms for which we have ever been an humble advocate. We believed with every other man who looked through disinterested glasses, *that Gov. Manly was opposed to Free Suffrage.* No other conclusion could be drawn from his course two years since. Well, the Convention met—laid down certain principles, among them an acknowledgement of every freeman's right to be heard at the ballot-box—and Gov. Manly, with that patriotism and devotion to popular rights which should govern every man claiming to be a Republican, at once yielded to what he believed to be the voice of his countrymen, and pledged himself to aid in the great work of constitutional reform, and has gone even beyond the platform of the Convention, and beyond what we at first had reason to hope for—*he is in favor of a change in the basis of representation, and the distributing of the School fund according to white population.*"

Now, what can any honest man think of the game which is being played by Gov. MANLY and his organs? Here is the testimony of five honorable men, over their own signatures, that he came out for the white basis at Wentworth; and here, also, is one of his organs in the West rallying votes to his support upon this very issue. Could proof be plainer or more positive? Let his organs deny, and bluster, and prevaricate as much as they choose, he and they stand CONVICTED of a base attempt to deceive the people, by presenting two faces, one to the East and another to the West. Will any man vote for him or trust them?

To the People of Onslow County.

In his Western crusade against the rights, interests and feelings of the people of the East, Governor MANLY has thought proper to single out Onslow county as the special object of his attack. He denounces her having a Senator as a GROSS INJUSTICE. In every place where he has spoken, he has brought this forward. He points to, and sneers at her eight hundred voters; and then compares this with the more numerous constituency of the Western Senatorial districts, and denounces Col. REID for being opposed to "any change in the basis of representation, to remedy this GROSS INJUSTICE." After this—after his open and proved attack upon the Federal basis in the Commons—and his equally avowed desire to change the basis in the Senate so as to deprive Onslow of her representation in that body, we would like to know how many of the eight hundred votes to which he so sneeringly alludes, will be cast for him. Will there be one? Is there one man in Onslow county—Whig or Democrat—so lost to self-respect—so insensible to the rights and interests of his section and of his county, as to vote for Gov. MANLY? Surely not! Surely not! Is there one man—Whig or Democrat—who will neglect to vote for Governor MANLY's opponent, Mr. REID, who has had the manliness *in the West*, where Gov. MANLY expects to gain by this movement, to avow himself unhesitatingly "opposed to any change whatever in the mode of apportioning our representatives, and especially so at this juncture." Voters of Onslow—Whigs and Democrats—the issue is now before you. It is simply this: MANLY and the ruin of the present basis of representation—the prostration of the East—the triumph of Free-Soilism; or REID and the Constitution—the rights of the people and of the South. It is for you to choose. It is for you to say whether any of your votes will be cast for a man who makes your county, and your Senator the text for his denunciations against the East, as Gov. MANLY does. There can be no doubt about the matter, you cannot vote for Gov. MANLY. Then rally as men—as Onslow men—as Eastern men—as North Carolinians, and poll every vote for DAVID S. REID—the people's candidate—the friend of equal rights and of the Constitution; and the steady and unwavering defender of Southern interests and of Southern honor; and teach Gov. MANLY the importance of your eight hundred votes in driving him from a position which he is not worthy to occupy.

SENTENCE OF DR. WEBSTER.—The Governor and Council of Massachusetts have refused to commute the sentence of Prof. WEBSTER into imprisonment for life, and have fixed the day of his execution for Friday, the 30th day of August next.

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—It seems that we were mistaken in stating last week that it was resolved by the Convention to carry the Central Road by the south side of Raleigh. There was no such resolution introduced. It was simply an understanding that such was the wish of a majority of the Stockholders, that the Road should take that direction.

CORRECTION.—In our list of candidates published last week, we announced the name of C. J. OATES, Esq., as a candidate in Duplin county. We learn from Mr. OATES that such is not the fact, and he desires us to state that he is *not a candidate*.

For the Journal.

To the Voters of North Carolina.

On Thursday next, you will be called upon to cast your votes for a Governor for North Carolina, and it well becomes all, under a government like ours, where every man, whatever may be his condition, whether high or low, rich or poor, has a voice in determining who shall administer the affairs of government, on such occasions to pause and reflect, to free himself of all the influences and excitements by which he may be surrounded, and calmly to choose between the opposing candidates, with an eye single to the interests of his country. Is he a Whig, or is he a Democrat, are not the only questions to be asked. 'Tis true that, other things being equal, the ties of party and the necessity of preserving party organization, should be sufficient to determine your vote; but occasions do sometimes arise when your duty to yourselves and to your country require that you should break loose from the trammels of party and act independently of all such influences; and if you cannot reconcile it to yourselves to support and sustain one who may be opposed to you upon some questions of national policy, at least you should refrain from giving your vote, from mere party considerations, for one who advocates a course of State policy which you feel and acknowledge would be ruinous and destructive.

Among the many questions that were to be settled by the convention that framed the constitution of the United States, there was not one that was surrounded by as many difficulties—not one that gave rise to as much discussion, and that was the subject of as much serious and anxious reflection, as that of apportioning representatives among the different States of the confederacy.

And our fathers, in the convention of '87, with that wisdom and in that spirit of compromise that characterized every measure they adopted, fixed upon the federal basis, and determined that "Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons." And in 1835, the convention that assembled to amend our own State constitution, after much discussion and mature deliberation, adopted the same basis for the House of Commons. Thus was this delicate and difficult question settled, and, it was hoped, finally settled. But now, when the whole country is distracted upon the question of slavery—now, when the North and the South stand in hostile array against each other, and serious alarms are entertained for the very existence of our institutions—Gov. MANLY comes out at this time, in North Carolina, for abolishing the present *basis of representation;* of destroying the black basis, as he calls it, and establishing the white basis in its stead. Can there be a doubt of this? It is notorious that Gov. MANLY has attacked Col. REID wherever they have met, for voting to distribute the School Fund according to federal population. Why is this? Why should this fund be apportioned according to white population? It was raised by taxation according to federal numbers, and when paid out, in this way it must be replaced; and the same reasons that would induce Gov. MANLY to favor a distribution of the School Fund according to white population, would induce him to favor a change in representation, and place it upon the same basis. The arguments in favor of the one are equally strong in favor of the other. But Gov. MANLY's position upon this question is not a matter of argument. It has been settled by the certificate of gentlemen of as high character as any in the State of North Carolina, who were present, and who heard, with their own ears, Gov. MANLY say at Wentworth, while addressing the people there, that he was in favor of *abolishing the present black or federal basis, and of instituting a white basis in its stead.* It is impossible that they can be mistaken: their attention was distinctly called to it, and Gov. MANLY not only expressed himself *unequivocally* in favor of this change, but also called upon Col. REID to know his views. Col. REID as unequivocally expressed himself opposed to any change, and particularly at this time. What, then, was Gov. MANLY's reply? "I am a better friend of *Equal Suffrage* than you are." What did this mean? Why that REID was only in favor of changing that clause of the constitution which requires that a man must have *fifty acres* of land before he can vote for Senator; while he, Gov. MANLY, was now in favor of, not only (though his views had changed in a very short time, and, perhaps now some what effected by the soil upon which he stood and the scarceness of negroes in that region,) of abolishing that landed qualification for a voter for the Senate, but was in favor of going far beyond all this, and of changing the basis of representation. That is what he meant by being a better friend of Equal Suffrage than Col. REID.—No, there can be no mistake about this matter; either these gentlemen have put forth a certificate which is false, and which they know to be false, or Gov. MANLY expressed himself in favor of abolishing the present black or federal basis, and of substituting a white basis in its stead. One of these gentleman is personally known to many of you, and you know that he would scorn to play the demagogue for any purpose, much less would he certify that to be true which he did not know to be so. There is no escaping from the conclusion—if these men are to be relied upon, Gov. MANLY is in favor of this change.—If he did not so express himself, they are utterly unworthy of credit. When such an alternative is presented, you cannot hesitate for a moment. Are you prepared to make this change? If you are, vote for Gov. MANLY; if you are not, will you endorse, by your vote, opinions and principles that you believe are opposed to the vital interest of your own State, and of all the slaveholding States.

You have been complaining, and with reason, too, of the encroachments of the North upon the South: You have been complaining that your slave property is excluded from the territories, the joint property of all the citizens of the United States. You have been complaining of the abuse that has been heaped upon you, and of the warfare that has been waged against an institution that is interwoven with your very political existence; and yet, at this very time, you propose to exclude this very property from representation in your own Legislature. Make this change—abolish the federal basis of representation in your House of Commons—and how can you then ask that slaves shall be represented in your National Legislature? What right will you then have to complain, when it is proposed by the North to abolish this federal basis and substitute a white basis in its stead in the House of Representatives; and passing, as power rapidly is, into the hands of the non-slaveholding States, they will soon be able, and North Carolina will have afforded them a precedent, for abolishing the federal basis of representation.—Make this change, and you will have perpetrated a greater wrong against Southern rights and Southern interests than all the agitations that have been, and are still, going on around you—and than all the encroachments of the North of which you have been so bitterly complaining; make this change and you will strike a blow at the South and at the institution of slavery, that will prostrate and for ever distroy them.

For the Journal.

Equal Suffrage.

MR. EDITOR—In a few more days and the people North Carolina will have cast their verdict for our next Governor and members of the General Assembly. If it will not be intruding on your good nature, you will please allow me the privilege of a short space in your columns, giving my views upon the all-important subject of Equal Suffrage—or, as I would term it, Reform in our Constitution. Two years ago, when the subject was first brought before the people by Col. REID, I was totally opposed to it, and I continued my opposition till last winter, when I determined to make myself fully acquainted with the matter. I turned to the constitution and examined it thoroughly, and then sought after Mr. REID's views, and found that I had been laboring under erroneous ideas. I believed, before I had examined the subject, that if every voter was allowed to vote for State Senator, that it would be absolutely necessary to alter the *basis of representation*, and thereby give one section of the State a preponderance over the other. Such, I was happy to find, was not the case; but, on the contrary, that we can have Equal Suffrage *without* altering the basis of representation, as well as by its alteration.

Mr. REID goes for Equal Suffrage without any alteration of the present basis of representation. Mr. MANLY, everybody knows, opposed Equal Suffrage two years ago, but finding it a popular measure with a large majority of the people, he has seen fit, during the present campaign, to tack ship and go the whole hog, tail and all, Equal Suffrage coupled with *a change of the basis of representation*, and he now swears that he never did oppose Equal Suffrage.—Now, Mr. Editor, we common people are unable to appreciate such conduct in any one, especially in a person occupying the responsible post of Governor of a sovereign State.

I am of opinion that if the people fully understood the true meaning of Equal Suffrage, as advocated by Col. REID, there would not be one thousand voters in the whole State found opposed to it. Our constitution says that the Senate shall be composed of fifty members, apportioned according to the amount of TAXES paid into the Treasury, but that the elector must own fifty acres of land to entitle him to vote for Senator. Now let us see how the matter stands.—The Senate is composed of fifty members, apportioned according to *taxation*. Well, Mr. A. owns fifty acres of land and no more; it may be worth only $1 per acre, or more, as the case may be; he pays taxes on it according to its valuation, as per assessment, say 50 cents per *year*. Mr. B. owns no land, but is doing a heavy mercantile business in the town of Wilmington; he pays *taxes* to the amount of, we will say, $25 per year. This *tax all goes into the State Treasury* to defray the expenses of government. We thus find that while A. pays only 50 cents into the Treasury, B. pays $25, or $24 50 more taxes than A.; and our constitution thus entirely disfranchises B., and permits A., who pays comparatively nothing towards the support of government, to vote for Senator. Now is not this unfair, unequal, unjust, to say the least of it? I think so; and I believe everybody would be in favor of the reform desired, if they would only take the trouble, as I have done, and make themselves acquainted with the matter. I think it is the duty of every voter to look well into this matter before he casts his vote. It is a right which we all have to correct abuses wherever they exist and every good citizen will always be found ready to co-operate with his neighbor in achieving a wholesome reform in any measure that may require reform.

Mr. Editor, I am nothing but a plain, hard-working man, and am not in the habit of writing for the newspapers, but not having seen the Equal Suffrage question illustrated in any of the papers according to my understanding of it, I thought I would drop you a few lines giving my own views of it. I don't know whether my ideas will be understood or not, but I have endeavored to express them in as plain a style as I am able. If you think they are worthy of a place in your valuable "Journal," you are at liberty to publish them.

A FARMER.

For the Journal.

Whiggery.

MESSRS. EDITORS—For the purpose of imposing upon the people, the Whig leaders pretend that some of their old favorite measures have become "obsolete ideas;" but now that MILLARD FILLMORE, a Northern, consolidating, Federal Whig, has become President of the United States, who does not know that if, during his administration, the Whig party gets the ascendancy in both branches of Congress, that a National Bank, a Protective Tariff, a system of Internal Improvements, and the distribution system, will all be re-established? And what will be the consequence to the South should these measures be adopted? Why, the Bank, with its capital of $100,000,000, would be located at the North, under the entire control and management of the Northern aristocracy, and would enlist in the political defence of the Whig party. And what influence could not such an institution, with all its branches, presidents, cashiers, directors and debtors exert? Could it not rule the country? In order, though, to impose upon the people, the Whig leaders tell them that Gen. WASHINGTON once approved of a National Bank, consequently such an institution could not be very dangerous.—Now, it is true that when our government was in its infancy—had just come out of a war with Great Britain—was vastly in debt—had no specie, no banks, no credit, and there was no other way to extricate herself, Gen. WASHINGTON did, with great reluctance, approve of a Bank; but you will recollect that this Bank did not only grow out of the necessities of the country, but was chartered by the consent of both political parties in Congress, consequently it had no inducement to meddle with politics at all. But now no such necessity for a Bank exists, for we have plenty of specie, plenty of banks, plenty of credit, and are comparatively out of debt; and more than this, a Bank cannot be chartered without a strict party vote, consequently it could not, and would not, fail to engage in the politics of the country, and become a great President making institution. So much for a Bank. As for a Protective Tariff and Internal Improvement system, "A Virginian" has ascertained that about seven-ninths of all the revenue that has been collected for the support of this government since 1789, has been taxed out of the South; whilst about seven-ninths of all the appropriations that have been made, have been made in favor of the North! Yet, notwithstanding all this, Whiggery has so little regard for the interest of the South that it is only waiting for an opportunity to revive their old Protective Tariff and Internal Improvement system—although experience has shown that low duties produce more revenue than high duties—because high duties check importation and drive the South to buy Northern fabrics.—And as for the Distribution System, it is equally as unjust to the South as the other two measures are. Suppose, for instance, that the public lands should produce a revenue of $3,000,000 annually; that North Carolina and Massachusetts were equal in population, and were average States, in which case each of them would receive $100,000, which, without reflection, would seem right enough,—but stop: by diverting this $200,000 from the public Treasury, the deficiency would have to be supplied by duties on imports, in which case North Carolina would, according to "A Virginian," have to contribute about seven-ninths of the amount—more than $150,000—whilst Massachusetts would only have to contribute two-ninths of the amount—less than $50,000;—about as much as her manufacturers would be benefited by raising the duties high enough to raise the $200,000. So North Carolina would lose $100,000, and Massachusetts would gain $100,000. To sum up the whole, the Bank would enable the North to more completely rule the country than she now does; the Tariff and Internal Improvement systems would enslave the South to enrich the manufacturers of the North, as well as build her railroads and construct her canals; and as for the Distribution System, why it would be more to the interest and honor of North Carolina to annually present Massachusetts with $100,000, than to consent to be thus swindled out of it by her in this way. Now, could all organization and party drill be laid aside, and the effects that these measures would be certain to have on the South be fully explained to every man in the State, out of 80,000 men how many would say *aye* to their adoption? Would 8,000? Would 800? Well, then, why will the people of North Carolina be more attached to party names than to their own interest—for that the adoption of the foregoing measures would have the effect anticipated, is too plain and obvious not to be seen by every man.

To conclude, Messrs. Editors, I am no office-holder nor office-seeker, nor am I under any obligation to the Democratic party; on the contrary, I have no undue prejudice against the Whig party, therefore I am in hopes you will do me the justice to believe that in writing this communication the motives which actuate me are purely disinterested and patriotic.

July 20, 1850. A. O. G.

Foreign News—Arrival of the America.

The Cunard Steamship *America* arrived at Halifax on the 18th inst. She brings Liverpool dates up to the 6th. Her news is more than usually important and interesting.

Sir Robert Peel, the greatest British statesman of the age, was killed on the 28th of June, by being thrown from his horse. The English papers are filled with extended notices of the life and character of the late Premier, and with speculations on the effect his death will have upon the country. The particulars of his death are thus stated: On Saturday evening, June 29, whilst proceeding from his residence in Whitehall up Constitution Hill, his horse suddenly shied at something passing, kicked up his heels, and threw Sir Robert over his head on his face. Although rendered insensible by the fall, Sir Robert retained hold of the reins; and the animal being thus checked, lost his footing, and fell heavily upon the top of the baronet. Several gentlemen passing, rendered the necessary assistance, and the Ex-Premier was placed in a carriage, removed to his house in Whitehall in a state of insensibility. All the medical talent of London was soon at his service. Their united efforts were unavailing. After lingering till eleven o'clock on Tuesday night, the great statesman expired, in the 63d year of his age.

A public funeral was tendered, but refused by the family as not being in accordance with the wishes of the deceased.

It is said that an American squadron has arrived in the Tagus, for the purpose of enforcing the payment of the $70,000 claimed by the United States from Portugal. Great excitement prevails at Lisbon. Twenty-one days were allowed by the American commander for a final reply. Fears were entertained of a refusal. The Portuguese government have determined to resist the demand upon them. It is difficult to say what the result may be. Of course, Portugal cannot, of herself, cope with, or resist the United States; but it is possible that other nations may be drawn into the collision, should any ensue. It will probably be settled.

The British Cabinet has again been defeated in the House of Lords. It is probable that there will be a dissolution of Parliament.

Large meetings have been held in Ireland, in regard to the treatment to which Smith O'Brien is subjected in the penal settlement to which he has been banished. A letter has been received from O'Brien, confirming all that has been said upon this subject.

There is nothing peculiarly important from France. Louis Phillippe is said to be dying of cancer in the stomach, and his relations state that he can scarcely survive a month.

A diplomatic dinner was given at the Elysee, in honor of the reconciliation of England and France. Business was partially suspended in Paris on hearing of the death of Sir Robert Peel, and several distinguished Frenchmen, including M. Guiziot, left for London, to be present at his funeral.

A decree has been published in Madrid, granting $1,000,000 to the Minister of Marine, for the purpose of building two steamers, and for the purchase of timber for eight more vessels. The decree is founded upon the necessity of increasing the Spanish navy as demonstrated by the recent events in Cuba.

Still Later.—The American Mail Steamship Atlantic, arrived at New York on the 21st inst., with four days later news than that brought by the America. The Atlantic made the run from Liverpool to New York in ten days and and fifteen hours. There is a still further advance of a cent per pound in cotton, and a brisk trade. The Duke of Cambridge, the paternal uncle of Queen Victoria, died recently. An attempt has been made by a man named Walker, to assassinate the President of France. He was foiled in the attempt, which is attributed to mental alienation. These items comprise all the news not brought by the America.

Later Still.—The Steamer Asia, arrived at Boston on the 23d inst. She brings Liverpoole dates to the 13th inst. The political news is without special interest.

Two great battles have taken place between the Russians and Circassians, in which it is stated, both parties sustained a heavy loss.

Cotton ruled firm during the week, and ⅛d over quotations of the 10th. The sales of the week amount to 85,760 bales. Americans and all other descriptions have maintained an advance of ⅛d to ¼d per lb. Nothing said about Naval Stores.

For the Journal.

A meeting composed of a highly respectable portion of the citizens of Sampson county, was held at the Court House in Clinton, on the 17th of July, for the purpose of adopting appropriate measures relative to the death of the late President of the U. S.

On motion, the meeting was organized by calling Dr. Wm. McKay Chairman, and Josiah Johnson and Wm. F. Berry were appointed Secretaries.

The object of the meeting having been explained by the chairman in a few well-timed and appropriate remarks; on motion, a committee of five, consisting of Dr. H. A. Bizzell, Dr. B. Boykin, J. C. Carroll, Thos. J. Boykin, and Geo. W. Atkins, were appointed to draft resolutions suitable to the occasion. The committee, after a short absence, reported through Dr. H. A. Bizzell, the following preamble and resolutions, viz:

Whereas, It hath pleased an omnipotent Providence in His dispensation, to remove from our midst Zachary Taylor, late Chief Magistrate of this republic; and whereas, by this afflicting event, our nation is made to mourn the loss of a man who had, by his spotless integrity—his glorious deeds in the service of his country—his lofty valor and stern patriotism, endeared himself to the hearts of all true Americans. Therefore

Resolved, That we, a portion of the citizens of Sampson do, in common with our brethren throughout the United States, deeply lament the melancholy occurrence which has deprived the American people of their late illustrious chief, and we will ever cherish in grateful remembrance the noble deeds of the deceased patriot, which have enshrined his name along with those of the benefactors of our beloved country.

Resolved, That as a tribute of respect to the memory of the departed hero, we will select some person to deliver an Eulogy on the life, character and services of the deceased.

On motion, the foregoing preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to the Wilmington Journal and Fayetteville Observer for publication.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

WM. McKAY, Ch'n.

Wm. J. Berry, } Sec't's.
Josiah Johnson, }

Release of the Contoy Prisoners.—The steamer Vixen, Lieut. Com'g Smith, with Commodors Morris on board, arrived at Norfolk on Monday last, from Havana. The Contoy prisoners, forty-two in number, have been given up. They are all Americans, and principally from the Western States. These prisoners are the passengers taken in the barque Georgiana and brig Susan Loud, bound to Chagres. They have been confined in double irons, on board the Spanish seventy-four, since the latter part of May, and have been treated badly. The masters and crew, ten in number, have been detained a while longer. The prisoners given up were placed on board the Albany, at Havana, to be landed at Pensacola.

A Western paper says:—"Never plead guilty to poverty. So far as this world is concerned, you had better admit that you are a d—— scoundrel."

A Spanish Pamphlet is in circulation in Europe, which has produced a sensation. It is entitled "The Protest of Don Francisco de Asis de Bourbon," and purports to be the protest of the King Consort of Spain against the legitimacy of the expected heir presumptive of the Spanish crown.

From the Raleigh Standard.

Let these Facts be known.

We call upon the people of the middle and East, again and again, to bear in mind that Gov. Manly, who is now *demagoguing* in the West for re-election, has taken and endeavors to maintain on the stump the following positions:

1. He has declared himself IN FAVOR OF ABOLISHING FEDERAL POPULATION AS A BASIS OF REPRESENTATION IN OUR STATE LEGISLATURE! His partizans charged Col. Reid with being in favor of this two years since, and they and Gov. Manly denounced and opposed Equal Suffrage mainly on the ground, as they alleged, that it would lead to a change in the basis of representation. They spoke of the great danger of such a proposition and warned the people against it. *Now Gov. Manly is for it!* WE KNOW THE FACT TO BE SO, and Gov. Manly will not deny it.

2. Two years ago Gov. Manly was silent, *while in the East*, about Col. Reid's vote, in 1840, to divide the School money according to federal population; but *when he got West* he used this charge against Col. Reid in the most violent and decided manner. Gov. Manly and his partizans know that the greater part of this fund was raised according to federal population; that if called upon to pay it back, the negroes, as well as the whites and the lands, will have to be taxed in order to raise the money; that this law has since been repealed and re-enacted by *Whig* Legislatures, many of his friends and present supporters voting for the federal population principle, as Col. Reid did. The Convention which nominated Gov. Manly for re-election, was silent on this question, and in Gov. Manly's speech before that body, intended for the *whole State*, he says nothing about it. He is now daily denouncing Col. Reid for this vote, and bewailing the condition of the "*poor bare-foot boys*" of the West, who have been deprived, as *he* says, of their just rights in this Fund for the benefit of the "wealthy *slaveholding* Counties of the East."

3. Gov. Manly denied, at Jefferson, that he was a Roman Catholic! Who charged him with it? But after denying this, he attempted in the next breath *to array the Churches against Col. Reid*, by denouncing his vote against the Wake Forest loan.

4. Gov. Manly charges that Col. Reid voted, while in the Legislature, to whip and sell poor white men. The charge is untrue. Col. Reid voted, in company with Whigs, and, among others, *with James T. Morehead*, Dr. Withers, of Stokes, and Mr. Mitchell, of Wilkes, against repealing the law to punish vagrants—the same law which, in principle, Mr. Manly approved in 1840 as a member of the Whig Central Committee! Let the fact be known that Charles Manly assumes, by this charge of his, that the "poor white men" of the State are *loafers* and "*vagrants*."

5. Gov. Manly is daily charging in the West that Col. Reid, while in the Legislature, voted on nearly all occasions *with the East* and *against the West;* and he tells the Western people that there are prejudices against him in the East, because he was in favor of the Convention of 1835, by which the West lost power! Let the East remember this.

6. Gov. Manly declares himself unqualifiedly in favor of the *immediate* admission of California, with the anti-slavery proviso in her Constitution; and takes the ground that the Constitution makes her admission imperative. Col. Reid, in reply, takes the ground that Congress is not bound to admit California; that the Constitution provides that new States "*may*" be admitted; that the admission of California is a question for the discretion of Congress; and that she may be kept out for all time, and ought to be kept out, *until the free States do us justice on the Slavery question*.

7. Col. Reid has always been *opposed* to disturbing the basis of representation; and the amendment of the Constitution he asks is, that every man who votes in the Commons may be allowed to vote in the Senate also. This is his position. See his address to the people of the State, for proof of these facts.

8. Gov. Manly is the *first* Governor of North Carolina who has ever attempted to ARRAY THE WEST AGAINST THE EAST—the *first* Governor who has ever brought the *Churches* into the vortex of political discussions, and sought to re-elect himself by sectarian arguments and sectarian appeals.

Let the people know these facts—spread them far and wide. Let THE STATE hear them; and let the people, every where, vote understandingly and with their eyes wide open.

Proximity of England and the U. States.—The New York Commercial Advertiser, in announcing the arrival of the steamship Europa from Liverpool says:

A friend, who made the passage in her, showed us, what was indeed a curiosity and a striking illustration of the close proximity to which the two countries are now brought, a fragrant bouquet of geraniums and other flowers, apparently as fresh as though plucked from their stems only a few hours before. Yet they were gathered in Manchester, a place distant, we believe, about forty miles from Liverpool. The same friend also informed us that the flowers were placed in a tumbler of water on the table of the ladies' saloon, which tumbler, without any kind of fastening whatever, stood unmoved during the whole trip from port to port, except when taken up to have the water replenished; from which fact we infer that the Europa must have made smooth sailing upon a smooth sea. We subsequently noticed that several gentlemen had equally fresh flowers in their possession.

Supreme Court.

The following decisions have been delivered since our last notice:

By Ruffin, C. J. In doe ex dem Harris v. Degraffenried, from Chatham, affirming the judgment. Also, in Long v. Bonner, from Perquimons, directing a venire de novo. Also, in Small v. Eason, from Beaufort, directing a venire de novo. Also, in Peebles v. Lassiter, from Northampton, affirming the judgment. Also, in State v. Moore, from Beaufort, declaring that there is no error. Also, in Walters v. Walters, from Robeson, directing a venire de novo.

By Nash, J. In Lambert v. Lambert, from Randolph, directing a venire de novo. Also, in doe ex dem Price v. Hunt, from Guilford, judgment reversed and judgment for plaintiff. Also, in doe ex dem Tripp v. Potter, from Beaufort, affirming the judgment. Also, in Brown v. Wilson, in equity from Pitt, directing that the injunction stand, &c. Also, in Black v. Kelly, in equity from Moore, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Booke v. Beale, from Hertford, judgment below reversed and judgment here for defendant. Also, in Griffin v. Simpson, from Pasquotank, directing a venire de novo. Also, in Waring v. Richardson, from Pasquotank, affirming the judgment. Also, in Reed v. Cox, in equity from Perquimons, dismissing the bill with costs.

By Pearson, J. In Ruffin v. Mebane, in equity from Bertie, decree for plaintiff. Also, in Freeman v. Mebane, in equity from Bertie, decree for plaintiff. Also, in McIver v. Pemberton, in equity from Montgomery, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Rogers v. Mangum, in equity from Wake, in favor of O'Neal. Also, in Dickson, Mallory & Co. v. Jordan, from Hertford, directing a venire de novo. Also, in Fairly v. McLean, from Richmond, directing a venire de novo. Also, in doe ex dem Banner v. Carr, from Stokes, affirming the judgment.

Texas and New Mexico.—It is evident from the tone of the Texas papers that great and deep seated excitement prevails in the "lone star State," in reference to the recent proceedings in New Mexico, and that, if the legislature, at its special session, adopts measures according with the expressed will of the people in their public meetings throughout the State, a determind effort will be made to enforce the authority of Texas in Santa Fe. The Galveston News, of the 12th, says:

We hear verbally of public meetings in different parts of the country; and all, without one dissenting voice, are in favor of the most effectual and prompt measures for defending the rights and the honor of the State, against the insurrectionary movement of Santa Fe, under the countenance and encouragement of the present administration.

We learn that Governor Bell wishes to take command in person of whatever troops may be raised by the Legislature at its approaching session.

Yankee Shoes.—To give some idea of the extent to which the manufacture of shoes is carried on in some towns in New England, it is only necessary to show the operations of one village. For the year ending the first of April last, it was estimated that the whole number manufactured in Farmington, N. H., exceeded 425,000 valued at $300,000. The amount paid for labor, freight, and trucking, was near $90,000. The boxes alone cost $3,000, and required 210,000 feet of boards to make them. There are now six large manufactories, besides some smaller ones, altogether capable of turning out 600,000 per annum, should the wants of the trade require, and the prospects warrant it.

Arrival of the Crescent City—14 Days Later from California.

The steamer Crescent City arrived at New York on the 22d inst., with fourteen days later intelligence from California.

Another tremendous conflagration has occurred in the city of San Francisco. It broke out on the 14th of June, and, before the flames could be subdued, about three hundred houses, stores, dwellings, hotels, &c, were burnt to ashes. It is estimated that the loss will reach five millions of dollars. Supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

The Crescent City brings one hundred and forty thousand dollars worth of gold dust in the hands of passengers, besides aconsiderable amount on freight.

Within the past few days business has become somewhat more active, but in general there are complaints of dull times. Small sales and large profits have been the order of the day. This state of affairs is not confined alone to San Francisco, but extends to nearly all the surrounding country, and to some extent throughout the mining regions, where much inactivity prevails in consequence of the streams being greatly swollen and the water too high to allow of successful mining operations. The great bulk of the miners are leisurely waiting a fall of the streams, and their number at the mines has greatly decreased.

Numerous new and rich mines have been discovered since last season and when operations shall again have fairly commenced, it is confidently believed that immense—almost untold quantities of gold will be discovered.

The continued arrivals of lumber have kept the market for this article much depressed. A large cargo of fair quality was sold recently at an average of $50 per M. Rough cannot be quoted over $30 per M.

The Storm.

The storm which visited this place in the beginning of last week, seems to have been attended with the most disastrous effects North of us. At New York, several vessels were blown ashore and much damage done; while at Philadelphia a large number of small vessels were sunk, and several men drowned. The Philadelphia Bulletin says that seventeen persons were drowned by the storm and freshet in the river Schuylkill, and a vast amount of property destroyed. At Norfolk, several chimneys were blown down and trees rooted up. In the Eastern portion of this State, the damage to the crops has been immense. At Elizabeth City several houses were blown down and vessels forced upon the wharves, and lumber scattered in every direction. Whole fields of corn (the great staple of the vicinity,) have been levelled with the earth, and the fodder literally torn into shreds. We also learn that the destruction of the crops in Hyde, Tyrrel, and the adjoining counties, has been immense.

The storm also visited Newbern with all its fury. We have heard the damage done to property in that town estimated as high as twenty-five thousand dollars. We have not heard of much damage in this neighborhood. The Line Boats made their regular trips.

Congress.

We are again forced to omit our regular summary of the sayings and doings in Congress, which, however, are confined to two topics: in the Senate, the compromise bill still lingers, althought its friends have nearly about lost all hopes of its success. Last week Mr. Webster made an eloquent speech in its favor, and urged the necessity of some settlement—Mr. Clay spoke on Monday last, and is said to have made an effort worthy of his palmiest days. He came down heavy upon the abolitionists at the North, and the nullifiers at the South. It is probable that the final vote will be taken upon this bill this week.—Perhaps it has already been taken. An amendment of Mr. Seward's, for introducing the Wilmot proviso, was negatived, as was also one of Mr. Foote's, for fixing the boundary of Texas at 34 degrees north latitude, instead of 32, which would give Texas 70,000 square miles more territory than the original bill; and also one for fixing the southern boundary of California at 35 degrees. The vote stood 32 against, to 20 for. An amendment in favor of the Missouri Compromise was also rejected by a very large majority—some eight Southern men, chiefly Whigs, voting against it. The bill will probably be rejected.

From the progress of events in the House, it is more than likely that suit will be brought to compel the Galphins to refund.

Sir Robert Peel.—The deceased ex-Premier was in his 63d year, and the possessor of a colossal fortune, estimated at from thirty to forty millions of dollars—the most of which was amassed by his father in the manufacturing business. The younger Peel seems to have been educated for political life, and upon becoming of age, joined the old tory party; but in connection with the Duke of Wellington, he was instrumental in passing the Catholic Emancipation Bill of 1829, which might be considered the first advance towards a more liberal system of policy. More recently he has been distinguished as one of the strongest and most able advocates of a liberal commercial system in England; and it was mainly thro' his influence that the repeal of the Corn laws was passed through the British Parliament. His course upon this question lost him the support of the tory party, who transferred the allegiance to Lord Geo. Bentinck, and more recently to Lord Stanly, who appears to be the present exponent of the protectionist interest in England.

Peel was rather practical than showy. More apt to effect tangible reformation, than to make speeches about abstract rights. Although not what might be called a bold statesman, the fact is certain, that, as a tory Minister, he did more for popular rights than all the brawling radicals in England. Like Pitt, he chose to remain a Commoner, although he might have been elevated to the Peerage if he had desired it.

The Galphin Cabinet Pyramid.

THE ALLEN CLAIM!
THE BARRON CLAIM!!
THE EWING CLAIM!!!
THE BENSON CLAIM!!!!
THE ALABAMA CLAIM!!!!!
THE VIRGINIA CLAIM!!!!!!
THE DE LA FRANCIA CLAIM!!!!!!!
THE GREAT GALPHIN CLAIM!!!!!!!!
AND NUMEROUS OTHRR CLAIMS!
AMOUNTING TO OVER $1,000,000!!!!!!

The New Cabinet.—The President sent into the Senate on Saturday the following nominations, which were immediately acted upon, and all the gentlemen confirmed for the offices attached to their names:

Daniel Webster, of Mass., Secretary of State.
Thos. Corwin, of Ohio, Secretary of the Treasury.
Wm. A. Graham, of North Carolina, Secretary of the Navy.
David Bates, of Missouri, Secretary of War.
Nathan K. Hall, of N. York, Postmaster General.
Jas. A. Pearce, of Md., Secretary of the Interior.
John J. Crittenden, of Ky., Attorney General.

The Washington Union, of Saturday evening, says: "It is supposed that Mr. Webster will not accept his appointment, nor retire from the Senate, until the vote has been taken on the Compromise bill.

"Messrs. Pearce and Corwin being on opposite sides of that question, may pair off, without affecting the result of the vote"

The Siamese Twins.—A paragraph has gone the rounds announcing the death of the Siamese Twins in England. Never having heard of their departure from this country, we did not believe the story, and the following, from the N. Y. *Tribune* shows that we were right:

We saw yesterday a letter from the twins, dated June 15, at their residence in North Carolina, which said they were both in good health and spirits, each having just received an addition to his family, making Chang the father of five children and Eng of four. This is pretty good evidence that they are still in the land of the living.

A Beautiful Incident.—It is stated that during the first few days of the reign of Queen Victoria, then a girl between 19 and 20 years of age, some sentences of a court-martial were presented for signature. One was death for desertion; a soldier was condemned to be shot, and his death warrant was presented to the Queen for her signature. She read it before her, and said, "Have you nothing to say in behalf of this man?" "Nothing; he has deserted three times," said the officer. "Think again, my lord," was her reply. "And," said the gallant veteran, as he related the circumstance to his friends, (for it was none other than the Duke of Wellington,) "seeing her Majesty so earnest about it, I said, he is certainly a bad *soldier*, but there was somebody who spoke to his good character, and he may be a good *man* for aught I know to the contrary." "Oh, thank you a thousand times," exclaimed the youthful queen, and hastily writing *pardoned* in large characters on the fatal page, she sent it across the table, her hand trembling with eagerness and beautiful emotion.

Carlyle on Slavery.—The following anecdote is told in the Editor's Table of the last Graham's Magazine, strongly illustrative of the nature of the rough shod essayist, Thomas Carlyle: It appears that an American lady travelling in England paid a visit to Tommey, under the impression that he was a "great philanthropist," and immediately opened the conversation with some remarks in favor of the abolition of slavery. "He growled out a bitter rejoinder, in which he took strong grounds in favor of that institution, and denounced all abolitionists as sentimental fools and dunkies. The lady, irritated and surprised, hit instantly on the true woman's method, the *argumentum ad hominum*, and put the startling question, "How, Mr Carlyle, should you like to be a slave?" He dilated his person to its full dimensions, and in his broad Scotch brogue exclaimed, "Well, I should like to be a great bull-necked nigger, and have some body to take care of me!" We imagine that philanthropic lady incontinently vanished.

☞Martin Van Buren is the only person now living who has been elected to the office of President of the United States. All the rest are dead. John Tyler and Millard Fillmore were elected to fill the office of Vice President.

☞The Vermont Whig State Convention assembled at Montpelier on the 17th instant, and passed resolutions affirming the Wilmot proviso, and expressing confidence in the course of President Fillmore upon this question. Candidates for Governor, Lieut. Governor and State Treasurer were nominated, and the Convention adjourned.

The Sheriffalty.

To The Voters of New Hanover County.

Last March I caused my name to be announced as a candidate for the Sheriffalty of your County at the ensuing election, and now take the occasion to say that I am still a candidate for that office, and earnestly solicit your support.

I have been informed that a report has been circulated in some of the Districts of this County that I intend to decline running before the election. All such reports I contradict. I have no idea of declining. I did say, before Mr. Fennell came out as a candidate, if he would run I would not, but he told me that he would not again be a candidate. I then announced myself as a candidate. Since then he came out for re-election. There being so many candidates before the people, I consulted with a number of my friends as to whether or not I should continue, and their advice to me was not to decline by any means, and promised me a liberal support.

I have also been informed that a report has been circulated that my object in running is to prevent Mr. Williams from being elected, and secure the election of Mr. Fennell. Now all such talk as this I deny. It is not my wish to injure any one of the candidates; all I want is a fair chance among my friends.

I have heard that some persons who are opposed to my election have reported that I am in the habit of returning Jurors and Witnesses as summoned when they were not, which I deny. I will admit that, in a mistake, I have returned two Jurors and one Witness as summoned when they were not; but in each case, when I found out my mistake, I had the prosecution against them for non-attendance stopped, so it cost them nothing—neither do they care anything about it; but others have caught it and are trying to speculate on it.

I shall not pretend to describe the traits of character or qualification that a Sheriff should possess, for I think the voters of New Hanover sufficiently competent to judge for themselves; and it is not for me to say whether I possess the requisite qualifications or not. I, however, flatter myself that with the practice I have hitherto had in that line of business, my qualifications are such as will enable me to treat both the office and the people with justice, and give general satisfaction.

For upwards of four years past, I have been acting as Deputy Sheriff under Mr. Fennell, and have done nearly all the business in the larger portion of the County; and if I have, in any one instance, in my official duties or otherwise, acted in any way dishonest, or have, in any business transactions as Deputy Sheriff, with whoever I have had to deal, acted contrary to the duties of a Sheriff, some one will please make it known to me, and show wherein I have not acted right, or that I do not possess the requisite qualifications for a Sheriff, then I will decline running for the office, and bother the other candidates no longer with my opposition. Should you see cause to elect me, my promise to you is that the office shall be attended to with energy and impartiality.

GEORGE ALDERMAN.

Moore's Creek, July 22, 1850 46-1t

Wilmington, N. C., July 24th, 1850.

Messrs. Fulton & Price: By the request of Mr. John A. Taylor, I hand you the following note for publication:

Sir: I find by examining the subject more fully, I was in an error in the statement I gave Mr. Williams, of the amount of the extra allowances made by the County Court to the Sheriff, County Attorney and Clerk; and with pleasure take the earliest opportunity of correcting it.

The allowances made by the County Court, are seventy-five dollars to the Sheriff, ninety-five to the Clerk, which includes twenty for stationery; and one hundred and twenty-five to the County Attorney.

Respectfully, your ob't serv't,

JNO. A. TAYLOR,
one of Committee of Finance.

To O. Fennell, Esq., Sheriff New Hanover County.
23d July, 1850.

In the "Journal" of the 19th inst., I have seen Mr. Thos. H. Williams's remarks in reply to an address of mine of the 29th ult. He having failed to answer the charge I then preferred against him, and instead thereof, has resorted to scurrilous abuse—not abuse only, but misrepresentations and misstatements—therefore I cannot condescend to hold any further controversy with him. So I let the curtain drop, and Mr. Thos. H. Williams, also.

Respectfully, &c., OWEN FENNELL.

To the Voters of New-Hanover County.

In my reply of last week to Sheriff Fennell, there appears two mistakes, which I hasten to correct. The Sheriff receives but $75 extra, instead of $100. Also, the County Solicitor $120. This slight difference, however, varies not the principle. Could I have procured the report of the Finance Committee from the County Court Clerk, in whose office it was ordered to be filed, these mistakes would not have occurred. This report contains a full statement of our financial affairs, which I desired to copy, but I called upon the Clerk and he could not conveniently find it; and hence I had to rely entirely upon the courtesy of Mr. Taylor for any information.—Concerning other statements made in that address, I stand ready to prove all I have written. Should any *strictures* appear in this week's paper, an opportunity to reply will not be afforded me before the election, and I therefore trust you will suspend your judgment until I can be heard. I shall take great pleasure in continuing the controversy, as I have a great deal yet to say about the management of our county affairs.

T. H. WILLIAMS.

Long Creek, July 25th, 1850.

LIME, Lime, Lime. 500 barrels Lincolnville White Lump. Also, Calcined Plaster, Plastering Hair, Fire Brick, and Hydraulic Cement; 1,000 bbls. Lime, &c. For sale by J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
July 25, 1850] Contractors and Builders.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A GOOD comfortable dwelling, situated in the Northern part of town, on Walnut Street, lately occupied by Roderick McRae, Esq. Persons wishing to purchase or rent, can find out the terms by calling on me at my residence. D. SHERWOOD.
July 26, 1850 46-tf

GROVE ACADEMY,
Near Kenansville, Duplin County, N. C.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends in Duplin and the neighboring counties, that in consequence of the continued illness of a member of his family, the Fall Session will not begin till Monday, the 19th August next.

Terms as heretofore. Board in the best families at moderate rates. JAMES M. SPRUNT.
Kenansville, July 26, 1850 46-3t

NEW BOOKS, JULY 19th.

JUST Received at L. H. Pierce's Book Store, the following new works, handsomely bound:
Representative Men, by Ralph Waldo Emerson, in one volume, bound in muslin.
Noble Deeds of Woman, or Examples of Female Courage and Virtue, by Elizabeth Stanting, bound in muslin gilt.
Macauly's History of England, bound in sheep and muslin.
Home Influence, by Grace Aquilar.
Shakspearian Concordance; all readers of Shakspeare should have this work.
Miss Leslie's House Book and Cookery.
The Complete Works of Edgar A. Poe, in two volumes, muslin gilt.
Hawthorne, in two volumes.
ALSO,
Testaments, Hymn Books, and Bibles, and a large quantity of the Southern Harmony.
To Travellers.
Mitchell's Traveller's Guide through the United States.
Phelps do. do. do. do. do.
The Illustrated Hand Book for Travellers through the United States of America, containing a description of the States, Cities, Towns, Villages, Watering Places, Colleges, &c. &c., with the Railroad, Stage and Steamboat routes, the distances from place to place, and the fares on the great travelling routes; embellished with 125 highly finished engravings, accompanied by a large and accurate map, by J. Calvin Smith.
Disturnell's Guide to New Mexico, California and Oregon, with a map. Disturnell's Railroad, Steamboat and Telegraph Book. Also, Letter and Foolscap Paper.
For sale by L. H PIERCE.

Commercial.

New York, July 20th.—Naval Stores—The sales of Turpentine are 800 bbls. North County (small barrels) $2 56¼; 2900 Newbern, &c. $2 58; 500 do. to arrive, $2 59 per 280 lbs. the market having recovered the decline noted in our last—there is little now remaining unsold, and the receipts are moderate, in consequence, we understand, of the low stage of the rivers in Carolina. Tar has been in better request, and the sales reach about 300 bbls., mostly for export, at $1 50 for thin, and $1 62½ a $1 68¾ for selected, delivered. Common Rosin continues in limited supply, with small sales of North County afloat, at $2 25; about 1000 bbls. White, mostly low grade, brought $1 87½ a $2 50 per 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine has been sold in small lots at 31½ and 32 cents, and whole parcels may be quoted 31, cash.

Boston, July 20th.—Naval Stores—639 bbls. Spirits Turpentine have been received since our last. The sales have been confined to small lots, principally at 34 cts. per gal., 6 mos. In Tar we have only to notice small sales in the range of quoted rates. In Rosin there have been sales of 500 bbls. common at $1 15 cash some small lots at $1 25, 6 mos., now held higher. Pitch in small lots at $1 50 per bbl., 6 mos.

Charleston, July 24.—Cotton—The Cotton market was again very quiet yesterday, the transactions having been limited to 250 bales, at extremes, ranging from 12¾ to 13¼c.—We have no change to notice in prices.

Baltimore, July 23—Flour $5 25; new red wheat 1 15 a $1 18 to $1 25; white corn 62 a 63c., yellow 64 a 65c; oats 42 a 44; whiskey 24 a 25c. per gallon.

Philadelphia, July 23—6 P. M.—Flour 5 12½ a $5 18; red wheat 1 18 a $1 20, white do. $1 16; yellow corn 63 a 64c.; oats 46c.; rye 64 a 65c.; Rio coffee 10¼c.; cotton ¼c. advance; wool 38 a 50c. per lb. for various grades of washed; whiskey 24½ a 25c. per gallon.

Newbern, July 22.—Turpentine, yellow dip $2 05; virgin $2 30. Tar, none received.

Liverpool, July 6.—Cotton.—The prices have advanced ⅛ of a penny per lb., on all descriptions above inferior. The week's sales reach 60,000 bales, of which speculators took 17,000, and exporters 6,000 bales.

Breadstuffs—Flour has slightly advanced, with an increased demand. Brown & Shipley quote Western at 16s to 22s, Philadelphia 23s, and Baltimore 23s to 23s 6d; sour 18s a 21s per bbl. Wheat is quoted at 5s to 6s 3d per 70 lbs. Corn 25s a 26s for mixed. A good business is doing in Wheat 1 a 2d advance.

Provisions—Beef unchanged and pork dull. Bacon is in moderate demand without advance. Shoulders are firm at the late advance. Hams are in rather better inquiry.—Lard—The market is better at 6d advance.

Tallow is dull at last week's rates. Cheese—A small lot by the Atlantic sold slowly at 25s a 37s 6d. Old very difficult to move.

Coffee—The market is very firm, and higher rates are demanded.

Sugars are in fair demand and prices are 6d higher.

Naval Stores.—The last transactions in Turpentine were at 5s 8d a 5s 9d per cwt. About 1,000 bbls. Common Rosin have been sold this week at 2s 8d per cwt. and 500 bbls. Wilmington at 8s 10d per bbl.

Liverpool, July 10.—Cotton—During the four days sales of Cotton amounted to 54,000 bales. The trade took 25,000 and speculators 29,000 bales. These large operations have caused an advance of ⅛d. upon last week's quotations for American and all other descriptions. The imports since Thursday are of American 14,797; Egyptian 5,431; West India 31; East Iniad 6,567; making a total of 267,373 bales.

Flour is firm at an advance of 1s. Indian Corn advanced 6d. to 1s. per qr Dantzing Wheat advanced 4d. to 6d. per 70 pounds.—All descriptions of American Provisions have slightly advanced.

Coffee is one shilling higher and the market firm.

Wholesale Prices Current.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, July 25, 1850.

BACON, per pound.			NAVAL STORES,		
Hams,	$ 8	a $ 8½	Turpentine, per bbl. 280 lbs.		
Middlings,	6½	a 7½	Yellow Dip,	0 00	a 2 10
Shoulders,	6	a 6½	*Virgin Dip,	2 40	a ....
Hog round,	7	a 7½	Hard,		a ....
Western,	6	a 6½	Tar,	0 00	a ....
BEANS, per bush.			Pitch,	0 00	a 1 00
White,	65	a 70	Rosin, No.1,	2 50	a .
BEESWAX,			Do. No.2,	0 00	a 0 00
Per pound,	18	a 20	Do. No.3,	...	a .95
BUTTER,			Sp'ts Turp., per		
Per pound,	20	a 22	gallon,	..	a 23½
BEEF, per bbl.			Varnish, pr gal.	20	a 22
N. Mess,	12 50	a 14 00	OIL, per gallon.		
Do. Prime,	7 00	a 9 00	Sperm,	1 00	a 1 40
BEEF CATTLE,			Linseed, N C.	80	a 85
Per 100 lbs.,	4 00	a 6 50	Neats Foot,	00	a 0 00
CORN,			PEAS, per bushel.		
Per bushel,	68	a 75	Ground,	0 00	a 0 00
Meal, bush.,	70	a 80	Black Eye,	....	a 65
COFFEE, per lb.			Cow,	..	a 70
Rio,		a 11	PORK, per barrel.		
St. Domingo,	9½	a 10	Nor. Mess,	12 00	a 12 50
Laguyra,	11	a 11½	Do. Prime,	10 50	a 11 00
Cuba,	00	a 00	Fresh, per lb.	0	a 0
Java,	13	a 14	POTATOES.		
CANDLES, per lb.			Irish, bbl.,	0 00	a 0 00
Tallow,	12½	a 16	Sweet, bush.,	75	a 85
Sperm,	40	a 50	POULTRY.		
Adamantine,	30	a 32	Chickens, live,	12½	a 20
EGGS, per doz.,	12½	a 16	Do. dead,	00	a 00
FEATHERS,			Turkeys, live,	...	a ..
Per pound,	00	a 35	Do. dead,	...	a ...
FLOUR, per barrel.			RICE, per 100 lbs.		
Canal,	7 00	a 8 00	Clean, cask,	3 50	a ....
Fayetteville,	5 75	a 6 25	Rough, bush.,	00	a 00
HAY, per 100 lbs.			SALT, per bushel.		
North River,	68	a 70	Turks Island.	00	a 20
Eastern,		a ..	Liv'l sack,	95	a 1 10
IRON, per lb.,	4½	a 5½	SOAP, per lb.,	4	a 6
LARD, per lb.			SHINGLES, per M.		
No. Carolina,	7½	a 8	Country,		a ....
Western,	6½	a 7	Contract,	0 00	a 3 00
LIME, per barrel.			STEEL, per lb,	12	a 25
Thomastown,	..	a ..	STAVES, per M.		
LUMBER, River, per M.			W. O. barrel,		
Floor. B'ds,	..	a 11 50	rough,	00 00	a 12 75
Wide do.		a 5 00	Ash Head'g	..	a 8 00
Scantling,		a	R. O. hhd.,		
LIQUORS, per gallon.			dressed,	00 00	a 00 00
N. E. Rum,	30	a 34	Do. rough,	0 00	a 00 00
Gin,	30	a 34	SUGAR, per pound.		
Whiskey, rec.		a ..	New Orleans,	5¾	a 6½
Do. N.O. do.	28	a 30	Porto Rico,	6½	a 7
Do. Old Nick,	00	a 75	St. Croix,	7	a 8½
Apple Brandy,	35	a 45	Loaf,	10¾	a 11
Peach do.	00	a 90	TIMBER, per M.		
MOLASSES, per gall.			Shipping,		a ....
West Indies,	17	a 22	Mill, prime,		a 7 25
New Orleans,	00	a 00	Do ord'y,	00	a . 00
MACKEREL, per bbl.			Do. inf'r,	..	a ...
No. 1,	0 00	a 0 00	TALLOW,		
No. 2,	0 00	a 0 00	Per pound,	7	a 8
No. 3,	7 00	a 7 50	WINES, per gallon.		
MULLETS,			Madeira,	70	a 5 00
Per barrel,	4 00	a 4 50	Port,	1 25	a 4 00
NAILS, per lb.,	4	a 5	Malaga,	40	a 60

Note.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, are always sold in the water, and are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on Lumber, 80 cents to $1 per M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 cents per barrel. *For dry Virgin or mixed Turpentine, a deduction is made according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.		
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	$ 25	a $ ..
Spirits Turpentine, do.	.00	a 40
Rice, per 100 pounds, gross	.00	a 12½
Cotton, per bale,		a 75
Cotton goods and yarns, per bale,	.40	a 50
Flaxseed, per cask,	.00	a 90
Ground Peas, per bushel,		a .
Lumber, per M.,	4 00	a 5 00
TO PHILADELPHIA.		
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	.00	a 25
Spirits Turpentine, do.	.00	a 40
Ground Peas, per bushel,		a .
Lumber, per M.,	4 00	a 5 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per cubic foot,	6	a 0
TO BOSTON.		
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	.40	a 45
Spirits Turpentine, do.	.00	a 65
Lumber, per M.,	7 00	a 7 50

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 25, 1850.

This day having been set apart in this place for the funeral ceremonies of the late President of the U. S., no business has been going on. We therefore have to confine our reports to operations ending last evening. But little produce has arrived since last Wednesday, and we have but few remarks to make.

Naval Stores.—Virgin dip Turpentine has remained firm during the week. Yellow dip has been disposed of at 10 cts. advance for about 1100 bbls. since our last report. The sales of the week foot up about 2100 bbls., at $2 40 for virgin, and $2 a $2 10 for yellow dip. In *Rosin*, we have only one small transaction to notice. A lot of No. 1 sold at $2½ per barrel. In *Spirits Turpentine*, sales have been firm, though light, at last week's figures.

There has been nothing doing in Lumber, Timber or Shingles.

The Bacon and Corn market is without change in prices, with a moderate supply of the first, and a scarcity of the latter.

Freights rule according to rates in our table, with but few offering, owing to the low stage of the water courses, and the busy season of the year, which precludes the farmers from bringing produce to market. Business of every description is extremely dull, and is likely to continue so for a few week's, at least.

MARRIED.

In Fayetteville, on the 18th inst., Mr. Neill Smith, to Miss Eliza Ann Elam.

In Raleigh, Benj. F. Lockhart, Esq., of Northampton, to Miss Seigneora, daughter of Miss Virginia Eaton.

In Warrenton, on the 26th ult., by the Rev. Mr. McRae, Mr. Joseph J. B. Bachelor, of Halifax county, to Miss Carey Plummer, daughter of William Plummer.

In this town, on the 3d inst., by the Rev. Thomas Murphy, Mr George F. Weeks, to Miss Ellen Hussey.

DIED.

In this town, on the 14th inst., John K., infant son of John K. and Unice Jane Curtis, aged six months.

"Suffer little children to come unto me, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven." Com.

In this town, on the 22d inst., Mrs. Susan Swain, aged 75 years.

In this county, on the 21st inst., Miss Rachel S. Nixon, daughter of Mrs. Susan Nixon, aged 16 years.

In the premature and unexpected death of this young lady, society has been deprived of an ornament—the Sabbath School of an advocate and instractress—a large circle of friends of an associate, whose presence was delight, and absence always regretted, amiable, lovely, and courteous, possessing traits of character susceptible of the highest cultivation, an intellect richly endowed with nature's best gifts, she was esteemed by all who knew her, and loved most by those who knew her best; but, of all, the blow fell most heavily upon that widowed Mother's heart, whose maiden name she bore—in whose bosom she was an idol—from whose heart her image will never be erased; and before that circle of brothers and sisters before unbroken by the rude and unrelenting hand of death; in whose midst her presence was light to disperse darkness; her youthful laughter music to calm the troubled heart; a tender flower nursed with a mother's care, that light has been turned to darkness; that music to the dirge of mourning; the grass has withered; the flower faded; the grave cried for the victim; the victim has been offered; the body has returned to the dust—her spirit to God; her memory, her virtues and the hope she is at rest with God, are all we have to comfort us in this dark hour of affliction. May the friends and relatives of the deceased be admonished by this mysterious dispetsation of Providence, apply their hearts unto wisdom, prepare to meet their God. A Friend.

In Johnson county, on the 7th inst, Mrs. Ann G. Beckwith, wife of Dr. John B. Beckwith.

In Fayetteville, on the 18th inst., Miss Louisa Minor.

In Robeson county, on the 1st inst., very suddenly, Miss Isabella McMillan, aged about 60, a native of Scotland.

In Bladen county, on the 15th inst., Mrs. Catharine Bedsole, wife of Mr. Duncan Bedsole, in her 52d year.

In Robeson county, on the 1st inst., Mr. Daniel Galbreath.

In Orange county, on the 3d inst., Rev. Wm. M. Merritt, of the Baptist denomination, in his 72d year.

At Mobile, Ala., on the 5th instant, in the 23d year of her age, Mary Catharine, wife of Drury Thompson, and daughter of the late Mr. Aaron Lazarus, of Wilmington.

Suddenly, in Washington, N. C., on the 19th inst., Miss Mary LeRoy, in the 49th year of her age.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

July 18.—Prussian Brig Navigator, Elmche, N. Y., in ballast, to H. B. Eilers.

Brig Ellen Reed, Chipman, Boston, in ballast, to O. G. Parsley.

19.—Schr. Eureka, Davis, Shallotte, N. C., naval stores, to Anderson & Latimer.

Schr. Col. McRae, Davis, Charleston, salt, to master.

20.—Schr. Charles Mills, Francis, New York, to DeRosset & Brown; mdze. to sundry persons.

Schr. S. D. Norton, Norton, Charleston, in ballast, to J. B. Russell.

22.—Schr. D. P. Woodbury, Rabun, Shalotte, naval stores, to Leighton, Chadbourn & Co.

23d.—Br. Brig Wasp, Page, Newport, Eng., to Barry, Bryant & Adams; with Iron for W. & R. R. Co.

Br. Schr. Diadem, Warey, Newport, Eng., to J. & D. McRae & Co; with Iron to W. & R. R. R. Co.

Br. Schr. Ann, Duncanson, Newport, Eng., to DeRosset & Brown; with Iron to W. & R. R. R. Co.

24—Schr. Marietta, Lewis, Lockwood's Folly, to Aanderson & Latimer; with spirits turpentine and rosin.

Br. Schr. Isabella Jane, Rossignol, Newport, England, to Barry, Bryant & Adams; with R. R. Iron.

Steamer Rowan, Toomer, Fayetteville; to John Banks; with mdze. to sundry persons.

Steamer Evergreen, Rush, Fayetteville, to Carroll & Fennell; with mdze. to sundry persons.

Steamer Union, King, Willis' Creek, to J. C. Latta; with naval stores to sundry persons.

CLEARED.

July 19.—Brig Buena Vista, Ekerman, New York, by A. H. Van Bokkelin; with naval stores, &c.

20.—Schr. Ann D., Bedelle, New York, by G. W. Davis; with 1300 bbls. naval stores, 40 bales cotton yarns.

22.—Hamburg Brig Bonito, Zybrantz, Cowes and a market, by G. W. Davis; with 160,000 feet lumber, 122 bbls. rosin.

23.—Brig Commerce, Greenlaw, Boston, by Ellis & Russell; with 87,000 feet lumber.

Brig Oregon, Berry, Somerset Mass., by J. Hathaway & Son; with 56,000 feet lumber, 25,000 feet timber.

Brig Emeline, Leet, Newport, R. I., by J. Hathaway & Son; with lumber and naval stores.

Schr. James G. King, Wainwright, Boston, by Leighton, Chadbourn & Co.; with 100,000 feet lumber, 325 bbls. naval stores.

Schr. Susan Cannon, Dashiells, Baltimore, by Ellis & Russell; with 80,000 feet lumber.

Schr. Eva, Garwood, Richmond, Va., by G. Harriss; with lumber, &c.

Schr. Senora Isabel, Lewis, Shallote, by Leighton, Chadbourn & Co.; with mdze. to sundry persons.

24.—Schr. D. P. Woodbury, Rabun, Shallotte, by Leighton, Chadbourn & Co.

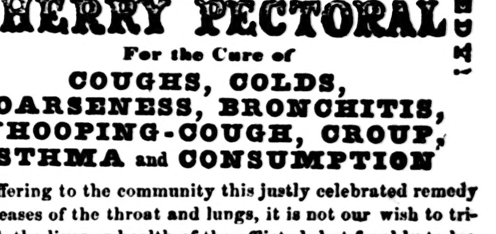
DISASTERS

Brig Elvira, (of Boston,) Capt. Burton, from Philadelphia, bound to St Earts, with assorted cargo, arrived here on the 24th, in a wrecked condition, to G. W. Davis, having lost her main mast, foretopmast, jibboom, and nearly all her sails, and leaking. Three of her men are much injured.

Schr. Alaric, Sandford, from this port, for New York, with naval stores, on the 10th, in lat 34, lon. 77, experienced a gale from S. E., split foresail and damaged bulwarks off Brigantine Shoals.

Brig Richmond, Gibbs, from New York, for this port, sailed on the 17th inst., and returned on the 22d off new inlet experienced a very heavy gale from S. E, which lasted 48 hours; lost the moinsail and main stay sail, jib and foretop gallant mast.

AYER'S



GREAT COUGH REMEDY!

CHERRY PECTORAL

For the Cure of
COUGHS, COLDS,
HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS,
WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP,
ASTHMA and CONSUMPTION

In offering to the community this justly celebrated remedy for diseases of the throat and lungs, it is not our wish to trifle with the lives or health of the afflicted, but frankly to lay before them the opinions of distinguished men and some of the evidences of its success, from which they can judge for themselves. We sincerely pledge ourselves to make no wild assertions or false statements of its efficacy, nor will we hold out any hope to suffering humanity which facts will not warrant.

Many *proofs* are here given, and we solicit an inquiry from the public into all we publish, feeling assured they will find them perfectly reliable, and the medicine worthy their best confidence and patronage.

Professor Cleaveland,
Of Bowdoin College, Maine, writes—"I have witnessed the effects of your 'Cherry Pectoral' in my own family and that of my friends, and it gives me satisfaction to state in its favor that no medicine I have ever known has proved so eminently successful in curing diseases of the throat and lungs."

Rev. Dr. Osgood
Writes—"That he considers 'Cherry Pectoral' the best medicine for Pulmonary Affections ever given to the public," and states that "his daughter, after being obliged to keep the room four months with a severe settled cough, accompanied by raising of blood, night sweats, and the attendant symptoms of Consumption, commenced the use of the 'Cherry Pectoral,' and had completely recovered."

Ex-Chancellor King,
Of New York, says—"I have been a great sufferer with Bronchitis, and but for the use of the 'Cherry Pectoral,' might have continued to be so for many years to come, but that has cured me and I am happy to bear testimony to its efficacy."

From such testimony we ask the public to judge for themselves.

Hear the Patient.
Dr. Ayer—Dear Sir: For two years I was afflicted with a very severe cough, accompanied by spitting of blood and profuse night sweats. By the advice of my attending physician, I was induced to use your Cherry Pectoral, and continued to do so till I considered myself cured, and ascribe the effect to your preparation. JAMES RANDALL.
Hampden ss. Springfield, Nov. 27, 1848.
This day appeared the above named James Randall, and pronounced the above statement true in every respect.
LORENZO NORTON, Justice.

The Remedy that Cures.
Portland, Me., Jan. 10, 1847.
Dr. Ayer—I have been long afflicted with Asthma which grew yearly worse until last autumn; it brought on a cough which confined me in my chamber, and began to assume the alarming symptoms of consumption. I had tried the best advice and the best medicine to no purpose, until I used your Cherry Pectoral, which has cured me, and you may well believe me. Gratefully yours, J. D. PHELPS.

If there is any value in the judgment of the wise, who speak from experience, here is a medicine worthy of the public confidence.

Prepared by J. C. Ayer, Chemist, Lowell, Mass.
Sold in Wilmington, N. C., by Dr. A. C. Evans & Bro., and Druggists generally throughout the State.
July 26, 1850 46-3m

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at Swansboro', on Saturday, the 3d day of August next, TWO VALUABLE LOTS, situated in said town, containing TWO DWELLINGS and all necessary out-houses, besides other improvements. A credit of six months will be given. Notes with approved security. Title indisputable. R. S. McLEAN.
Swansboro', N. C., July 17th, 1850. 46-1t

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, JULY 22, 1850.

Authorized Agents.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe county, N. C.
JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
Dr. SHERWOOD, Strickland's Depot, Duplin county.
B. S. KOONCE, Richland, Onslow county.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.
VOLNEY B. PALMER is authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions for the Journal, in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, and receipt for payment for the same.

The Greatness and Permanence of the United States.

One of the first in the series of eminent foreigners who came as travelers to this country, was Brissot de Warville, a Frenchman. He was here in 1787, and, on his return to France, published a work on the United States, which was so much regarded at the time that it was soon translated into English.—Brissot entered warmly into the French Revolution; but not into its excesses. When the motion was made to pass sentence of death on the King, he spoke and voted for the appeal to the primary assemblies. When Lafayette was censured, Brissot defended him. Afterwards he himself fell with the Girondists, to whom he had attached himself. He was carried to the guillotine, Oct. 31st, 1793. In the Boston Transcript, from which we glean the above information, we find the following extract from Brissot's work on the United States. It is interesting, and shows how strong his convictions were, at that early day, of the vitality of our institutions:

"THOUGHTS ON THE DURATION OF THE AMERICAN COMMONWEALTH.—There is a greater probability that the duration of the American commonwealth will be longer than any empire that has hitherto existed. For it is a truth, universally admitted, that all the advantages which ever attended any of the monarchies in the old world, all center in the new; together with many others, which they never enjoy. The four great empires, and the dominions of Charlemagne, and the Turks, all rose by conquests; none by the arts of peace. On the contrary, the territory of the United States has been planted and reared by a union of liberty, good conduct, and all the comforts of domestic virtue.

"All the great monarchies were formed by the conquest of kingdoms, different in arts, manners, language, temper, or religion, from the conquerors; so that the union, though in some cases very strong, was never the real and intimate connection of the same people: and this circumstance principally accelerated their ruin, and was absolutely the cause of it in some. This will be very different in the Americans. They will, in their greatest extent and population, be one and the same people; the same in language, religion, laws, manners, tempers, and pursuits; for the small variation in some districts, owing to the settlement of Germans, is an exception so very slight, that in a few ages it will be unknown.

"The Assyrian and Roman empires were of very slow growth, and therefore lasted the longest; but still their increase was by conquest and the union of dissonant parts. The Persian and Macedodian monarchies were soon founded and presently overturned; the former not lasting so long as the Assyrian, nor a sixth of the duration of the Roman; and as to the Macedonian, it lasted but six years. This advantage of a slow growth is strong in favor of the Americans; the wonderful increase of their numbers is the natural effect of plenty of land, a good climate, and a mild and beneficent government, in which corruption and tyranny are wholly unknown. Some centuries are already past since their first settlement, and many more will pass before their power appears in its full splendor; but the quickness of a growth that is entirely natural will carry with it no marks of decay, being entirely different from monarchies founded by force of arms. The Roman empire perished by the hands of northern barbarians, whom the masters of the world disdained to conquer. It will not be so with the Americans: they spread gradually over the whole continent, inasmuch that two hundred years hence there probably will be nobody but themselves in the whole northern continent; from whence, therefore, should their Goths and Vandals come? Nor can they ever have anything to fear from the South; first, because that country will never be populous, owing to the possession of mines; secondly, there are several nations and languages planted and remaining in it; thirdly, the most considerable part of it lies in the torrid zone, a region that never yet sent forth nations of conquerors.

In extent, the habitable parts of North America exceed that of any of the four empires, and consequently can feed and maintain a people much more numerous than the Assyrians or the Romans. The situation of the region is so advantageous that it leaves nothing to be wished for: it can have no neighbors from whom there is a possibility of attack or molestation: it will possess all the solid advantages of the Chinese empire, without the fatal neighborhood of the Tartars.

It will have further the singular felicity of all the advantages of an island; that is, a freedom from the attacks of others, and too many difficulties, with too great a distance, to engage in enterprises that heretofore proved the ruin of other monarchies.

"The soil, the climate, production, and face of the continent, is formed by nature for a great, independent, and permanent government: fill it with people who will of themselves, of course, possess all sorts of manufactures, and you will find it yielding every necessary and convenience of life. Such a vast tract of country, possessing such singular advantages, becoming inhabited by one people, speaking the same language, professing the same religion, and having the same manners; attaining a population equal to that of the greatest empire; sprung from an active and industrious nation, who have transfused into them their own industry and spirit, and seen them worthy of their original: inhabiting a soil not dangerously fertile, nor a clime generally conducive to effeminacy; accustomed to commerce; such a people must found a commonwealth as indissoluble as humanity will allow. Suffice it for England, that she will have been the origin of a commonwealth greater and more durable than any former monarchy; that her language and her manners will flourish among a people who will one day become a splendid spectacle in the vast eye of the universe. This flattering idea of immortality no other nation can hope to attain.

"And here let me make an observation that should animate authors in the English language with an ardor that cannot be infused into those of any other nation; it is the pleasing idea of living among so great a people, through almost a perpetuity of fame, and under almost an impossibility of becoming, like the Greek and Latin tongues, dead: known only by the learned. Increasing time will bring increasing readers, until their names become repeated with pleasure by above an hundred millions of people!"

THE SIAMES TWINS DEAD.—The Paris Journal des Debats announces the death, in England, of the famous Siames Twins. The Debats states, that according to the London Medical Times, the two brothers died of marasmus. A post-mortem examination proved what has been constantly supposed by the faculty, viz: that the two cavities of the abdomen communicated by means of the hollow ligament which united them; and that the livers of the twins were connected by a membrane bridle about half an inch thick.—*Rich. Times.*

We cannot better show the improved condition of Ireland than by adducing the following facts:

	First quarter of 1849.	First quarter of 1850.
Paupers relieved	801,161	365,314
Amount expended	£552,626	£355,199
Grants in aid	34,750	£8,286
Am't collected from poor rates	£447,070	£501,516

RICH.—By the last arrival from California, we learn that the real estate in San Francisco was assessed at Three Hundred Millions of Dollars!

This moderate estimate reminds us of the anecdote of the two Yankees, who spent a Sunday together on a steamboat in Maine, during the speculation in timber lands; and who *each* made fifty thousand dollars by buying and selling to the other during the day.

An anecdote is told of Governor Jones, of Kentucky, which is too good to be lost. Whilst making a speech some two years since, a rowdy fellow hissed him. Immediately the cry—"turn him out, turn him out," arose from various parts of the crowd.—Just at the time an ass near by commenced braying, when the Governor remarked to the audience "let him alone, gentlemen, his father is calling him and he will soon leave."

SPEAKING OF WOMEN'S RIGHTS—they would make good judges, for while waiting for the verdict of a jury they could employ their time in hemming sheets, or making petticoats—says old Single.

Berlin, the Capital of Prussia.

A correspondent of the Boston Traveller, writing from Berlin on the 10th ult., gives the following description of that city:

Approaching it from Paris, you pass through Brussels and Cologne on the railroad, a distance of about 800 miles. From London it is forty-eight hours distant—all the way by steam, whether you come by the way of Ostend or Hamburg. From Bremen and Hamburg are railroads—also to Vienna and Warsaw. The old difficulties in the way of travelling are removed, and one can run over the continent without seeing anything, nearly as well as the same thing can be done in your country. On the routes to Hamburg, Bremen, Cologne, and Leipsic, there is little beyond the historical associations to attract your attention. The same level, dry, sandy country, prevails to a wide extent.

But what about Berlin itself? It is a city of 420,000 and 12,000 houses. As a great number of the houses are for public purposes, the number of those occupied by families is reduced, so that you can form a faint idea of the crowding system which prevails here. Every house is filled according to its cubit capacity, as you would pack a box. There is no caricaturing the manner of life prevailing here. It don't admit of caricature. The truth and nothing but the truth would be set down as a romance at once. They may talk about comfortable dwellings here, but any American family of moderate fortune would consider the claim as a capital joke. Here is a house four stories high. The rooms upon each story are made to connect with each other by doors in the partition; so that if such an extraordinary apparition should arise as a family who go into the luxury of hiring a whole floor, every thing will be found ready for them.

The different *strata* in each house are generally arranged with reference to the ability to pay rent. In the cellars poor coopers, shoemakers, bakers, tailors, &c., reside. On the first floor commence the respectability, or those claiming that title. Here you may have several families—all and singular, diverse and sundry—indicated by the different bell handles; ditto in the other stories, all the way up to the roof. The common stair case is the great highway for this multitude, and the great double doors through the arch let you out upon the street. The stair case is the place where an extraordinary amount of clothes cleaning, boot blacking and extempore fighting among belligerent neighbors is carried on; it is also used for the display of the family pails, tubs, &c. The different stories are numbered here as in Paris, the first corresponding to our second.

It is an interesting study to observe the relative respect for neatness manifested by various families on the different stories as you ascend. For instance, story number one keeps up a perpetual scrubbing, obliging you to take lessons in the swimming school before you dare return to your room. Number two is naturally out of humor at this unnecessary neatness of her neighbor, and obstinately ignores all acquaintance with brooms and mops, so you are expected to track off with your wet feet a given quantity of venerable dirt and dust. Number three has a weakness for sand, and sprinkles it in ample profusion over the platform. Where the wealthy reside, of course the most marked cleanliness is observed in all parts of the house; but where students room a poorer people are landlords. The most laughable confusion sometimes prevails.

Scarcely any house has a front door proper, as understood in America; but a carriage way runs from the street into the court, and from the centre of this commence the stairs leading into the building. The large double doors are sometimes kept shut, if the families in the house can afford a porter, and in that case you see only one bell handle—generally there are six or eight bell handles by the door, indicating the number of families in the house. They have a contrivance, by which the street doors can be opened without obliging the servant to go below. You call upon Mr. Schmidt, who lives in the fourth story, ring the bell, and presto, the great door springs open by some invisible means. After toiling up four stories, you find the servant waiting for you on the platform, ready for your commands. The servant above has only put his foot on a spring, and the bolt is thrown back, allowing the door to swing open.

A porter, however, is a great convenience, as he has his room immediately by the door, and can give you any information about the occupants of the house you may wish. You find them all in the houses of the wealthier classes, as in Paris. Through the centre of the main entrance, runs the sewer, which receives all the waste water of the premises, and adds indescribably to the fragrance of the building—the undoubted intention of some physician who was in want of practice.

When you are walking along the street, you are liable at any time to have a span of horses driven from one of the carriage ways across the path; a sharp look out is advisable to prevent the uncomfortable sensation of being run over. In the new parts of the city, the streets are regularly laid out, and are often very showy, on account of the noble houses contained in them.

The great misfortune here is that the land is almost perfectly level—as level as a floor; and the river Spree, which winds through it in every direction, has not sufficient current to carry away the water from the sewers. The drains are above ground, uncovered, and from the level surface, their contents remain to stagnate and fill the air with fever and cholera, *ad lib.* Many plans have been proposed for remedying this crying evil. Humboldt has turned his attention to it, and architects have written and sketched, dreamed, theorized, smoked and drunk beer over it for years; but the measure has been allowed to die an unnatural death. How could it be otherwise? If they would take the advice of Americans, the thing would be easily accomplished.—Raze every barrack to the ground, sell the building lots, and use what of the material was necessary for the construction of sewers and reservoirs; let the lazy soldiers work, and the officers superintend; go at it with a will; stop thinking and theorizing, but work. It is probable, however, that the Marine Telegraph and the great Oregon railroad will be finished before Berlin is supplied with pure water.

The houses in the city are nearly all built of brick, stuccoed, and often ornamented with figures and bas-relief, with carved stair cases and quaint paintings on the hall windows. They are usually large—four stories high—roofs of brick tiles—having no outside blinds—windows swung on hinges, like doors—often with canvass curtains outside, as substitutes for blinds—on the windows, looking-glasses so arranged as to enable persons within a room to witness unobserved all that passes upon the street, not so common here as in Holland. People are not so much afraid of being seen as to need these glasses—there is a prevalent extraordinary passion for sitting in and leaning out of windows. Every window sill has a cushion placed in it for that purpose; and when you walk through a street, you see a row of heads from every story like cannon from the port-holes of a man-of-war.

Taking advantage of this custom of sitting in windows so prevalent here, two of our wags went into some very funny antics for the sake of exciting the wonderment of the Germans. They dressed up in the oddest coats and hats to be found in the crowd, and selecting a particular street, could be seen every evening at a given hour, walking through it as if they were running an express. This was done so regularly and so soberly that the people were at their wits ends to know what to make of it. After inquiries, they discovered the two young men to be Americans. This was enough to enable them to generalize on the subject, and the whole American people were at once set down as fast walkers. This feature in our national character established, our frinds ceased their fun.

In order to form a complete idea of Berlin, you must think of a city with a narrow, muddy stream running through it in every direction, crossed by numerous bridges; with spacious gardens in the rear of many of the houses; with flower pots and plants without number in almost every window of every house; of a city surrounded by a wall, and with gates of various construction, guarded by soldiers and police officers; with barracks for twenty thousand men; more places for the sale of tobacco and beer, I was about to say, than can be found in all America; situated in a great sand plain at least 100 miles from any where, with a public park upon one side of more real value to the people than all the tittled nobility in the land; with two thousand vehicles called droschkys, a kind of compromise between a hack and a cab, more like a Yankee "carry-all" than any American conveyance; with private carriages, and liveried footmen and drivers; only perhaps a dozen omnibuses; strange, old-fashioned boats, vide Tacitus, for particulars; frequent carts drawn by harnessed dogs, said dogs being in duty bound to greet every teem of their brotherhood with a yell of defiance as they pass; milk women wearing black bonnets with an odd fringe of crape around the border, milk being often drawn by dogs; full grown men, not children, as you might infer from the childishness of the thing, wearing ribbons and stars and orders upon their breasts; only perhaps half a dozen sailors and negroes in the whole city; some buildings six or eight hundred years old, occurring with good sized trees growing upon the eaves—sometimes with figures making up awful faces at you as they support the weight of the houses upon their shoulders, fairly frightening you into the gutters as you pass; a city with its University and hundreds of professors; with its usual accompaniments in the way of prisons, police, quarters of vice, its strange contrast in poverty and wealth; a city, the pride of the Germans, really beautiful and worthy of their praise; overflowing with soldiers and government officers and ale, enjoying only the faintest shadow of liberty—and you have the whole picture.

Love in Death.

A Mother sits by a lowly grave,
A hillock small and green,
With two gray stones at the head and feet,
And the daisied turf between.

Silent she sits in that place of graves,
As if tranced in a dream of prayer,
And her hand oft plays with the rustling grass,
As with curls of an infant's hair.

Does she think of the time when she hushed it soft,
With cradle lullabies?
Or when it hung on her teeming breast,
With a smile in its lifted eyes?

Or when she touched with a reverend hand
(When its sunny years were three)
The lamb-like fleece of its flaxen locks
As it prayed beside her knee?

Or the hour when a sad and simple pall
Was borne from the cottage door,
And its dancing step was never heard
Again on the household floor?

Does she fondly image a cherub shape
'Mid a shining angel band,
With her star-crown'd locks and garments white,
With a lily in its hand?

Silent her thought; but at twilight hour
Ever she sitteth there,
And her hand oft plays with the rustling grass,
As with curls of an infant's hair.

A Card Party.

It is related of Madame du Deffan, that three of her friends brought a card table to her bedside, at her request, in her last illness, she taking a hand. As she happened to die in the midst of an interesting game, her partner played dummy for her, and thus the three quietly played it out, and settled the stakes before they called the servants to notify them of the very important demise of their mistress. Shocking as is this incident, it is trivial in comparison with one which is said to have occurred at Albany many years since. There was at that time a low-caved, peak-roofed, stone built inn, situated in the upper part of the city, known as the "Colonie;" a place much frequented by Schenectady teamsters and Mohawk boatmen, before the completion of Clinton's grand canal had caused that dissipated mongrel race to be superceded in their vocation. At this inn one day a man by the name of Derrick Helfenstein, better known as "Dirk Hell of German Flats," had been seized with convulsions amid a drunken frolic, and expired during the fit, with his limbs all twisted and knotted together by the fierce muscular action incident to his disease. In Albany at that time, the Dutch custom of several friends of the deceased remaining all night in the same room with the body, and keeping their vigil until the moment of interment, was always strictly observed; coffee, and mulled wine, with *dote*, or dead cakes, and other refreshments, being generally provided by the nearest relatives to cheer the gloomy duty of the watchers. Dirk Hell (or Helldirk, as he was quite as often called) though a wretched vagabond, had still some whom he called friends, among the reckless and gambling crew with whom he chiefly associated; and as the landlord of the inn where he died could not well refuse the customary refreshment of liquor upon an occasion like this, three idle hangers-on of the establishment readily consented to honor the obsequies of Dirk by the usual vigil. The dead man in the mean time was duly laid out; but the distorted shape which his body had assumed in the death agony, made it necessary to use great force in straightening out the corpse, and recourse was had to cords to bind down his limbs to the decent form it was desirable they should assume. The disagreeable task being accomplished, the three friends of the gambler, when night came on, took possession of the apartment where he was laid out. With characteristic recklessness, they had brought a pack of cards into the chamber of death, and after taking a glass of liquor all round, and drinking the memory of their comrade with some unfeeling allusion to his sudden fate, the three profligates sat down to a game of cards upon the foot of his bed. Four hands were then dealt, that of "dummy" falling almost upon the feet of the corpse, and the other three upon the opposite sides and extreme end of the bed around which the players were thus arranged. The game proceeded apparently to the satisfaction of all parties: each of them by turns playing the hand of dummy until drinking and gambling had carried them deep into the middle watches of the night. Some slight dispute, however, now occurred as to who should play the next dummy.—Words waxed high, and the two opposite players both attempted to seize upon the vacant hand at the same time, while the third, impatient at the contention, exclaimed—

"I wish that Helldirk would spring up and take the cards from both of you!"

The wretch had hardly uttered the wish, before the cords that bound the corpse gave way with a sharp cracking noise, the struggle about the feet having probably disarranged them—and the distorted body, released from its ligatures, bounded forward in resuming the form under which life had left it, and seated itself upon its haunches with knees drawn up to its chin, arms akimbo, and hideously distended jaws, in the midst of the appalled and disconcerted trio. The three worthies were said never to have played a game of cards afterwards.

A STEP FROM THE PALACE TO THE PRISON.—The Paris correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, in his letter of the 13th ult., refers to the bill for increasing Louis Napoleon's allowance as President, and says:

He needs a supply of funds before quitting his office, for he is now in debt, as his friends admit, to the amount of nearly one million and a half of francs. At the end of his term, he would be conducted straight from the Eysee National to the debtors' prison of Clichy. His friends say that he has exhausted all his private fortune. This is highly probable, for the private fortune, about which so much is said, was not sufficient to cover his obligations. When he left London, all his property—his houses, furniture, costly pictures and other objects of luxury—sold for the immense sum of one thousand pounds sterling. This sum has doubtless long ago disappeared.

THE TRIAL OF LIFE.—We have a friend—an excellent husband and a doting father—who came into our office the other day looking rather sleepy.

"What is the matter with you?" we inquired.

"Oh—nothing—that is to say," he replied in a hesitating voice; "babies are some trouble after all, ain't they?"

Of course we nodded an indifferent assent, but could not help asking "how?"

"Why, the fact is," said our friend, "that little fellow of ours is getting to be very knowing, and will be humored now and then; so I get up, occasionally, and walk him to sleep; but last night, both wife and self had to carry him alternately, and—"

"Surely two are not required—"

"Hear me out. You see the child wanted novelty, and so I lighted a candle, and as my wife carried him up and down the room, I walked after her, making all sorts of queer manœuvres with the light."

"Well, did that pacify him?"

"Why, yes, after a fashion. It stopped his crying, but we consumed a whole candle and the best portion of the night, before he fell asleep, and the consequence is I feel wretchedly stale this morning."

Now, old bachelor, laugh if you feel like it, and let this be a caution to you.

SUCCESS IN WOOING.—There are a set of men whose success in wooing—and it is unfailing—I cannot comprehend. Grave, emaciated, sallow divines, who never look the person in the face whom they address—who never speak above their breath—who sit on the uttermost edge of their chairs, a full yard distant from the dinner table. I have never known one of those scarecrows fail of getting a good and rich wife. How it is, Heaven knows! Can it be the ladies ask them?

THE RULING PASSION.—It is stated that, previous to the last words of General Taylor, "I am prepared to meet death," &c., he said to one of the physicians: "*You have fought a good fight, but you cannot make a stand!*"

Thus indicating the consciousness of his approaching dissolution, and the army smile that was running in his head.

KOSSUTH.—The New York Tribune is informed by Count Dembinski, that Kossuth intends to come to this country with his family, as soon as he shall be permitted to leave Turkey.

The Sheriffalty.

☞We are authorized to announce THOMAS J. ARMSTRONG as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of New Hanover County.
June 28, 1850 42-te

FELLOW-CITIZENS—It being out of my power to canvass the County, I beg to remind you that I continue a candidate for the office of Sheriff, and I respectfully ask your support as liberally as though you were personally solicited.
Your fellow-citizen, S. D. WALLACE.
June 28, 1850 42-te
Other papers will discontinue former notice, and insert this till election.

To the Freemen of New-Hanover County:

Fellow-Citizens—I announce myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of your county. Should you be pleased to favor me with a majority of your suffrages, I pledge my honor that I will discharge the duties of that office to the best of my ability. JOHN JONES.
June 13th, 1850. [40-tf]

Fellow-Citizens of New Hanover County:

GENTLEMEN—I take the privilege to announce myself to you as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of your County at the ensuing August election, and solicit your suffrages. I announce myself for the reason of my being solicited to do so from different sections of the County, and from the belief that I will come as near doing the office and people justice as any candidate announced. I look upon it as a duty each voter owes to himself and the public, before the election, to possess himself of information, from reliable authority, which of the candidates is most deserving, and capable, and best qualified, in every respect, to take charge of the office. These are inquiries which I think that every voter should make before going to the ballot-box, and then let his influence and suffrage be governed accordingly. That portion of the electors who may not be acquainted with, or know but little about me, I would respectfully request them to call upon my friends in Wilmington, and on gentlemen from my own district of the County.

Gentlemen, I presume the most of you are acquainted with me; it is for you to say whether I am capable and well qualified to fill the office or not—whether I am tyrannical and oppressive, or lenient and accommodating, in business transactions. If the result of the election should go in my favor, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of said office with impartiality. My motto shall be, to do justice to the people and to the office, and will ever feel grateful for the confidence reposed, and willing to reciprocate the favor as far as may be honorable.
Very respectfully, your fellow-citizen,
June 14, 1850 40-te*] J. HARRELL.

☞We are authorized to announce THOS. H. WILLIAMS as a candidate for the office of Sheriff at the ensuing election.
March 15, 1850 27-tf

☞We are authorized to announce GEORGE ALDERMAN as a candidate for Sheriff at the ensuing election.
March 15, 1850 27-te
Town papers please copy till election.

To the Independent Voters of New Hanover County:

FELLOW-CITIZENS—In accordance with the wishes of a number of my friends, I beg leave to offer myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff. Should you honor me with your suffrages, I pledge myself to discharge its duties with fidelity and impartiality. G. J. MOORE.
New Hanover county, Feb'y 22, 1850 23-te

WILMINGTON, N. C., MAY 8, 1850.

To the Voters of New-Hanover County:

GENTLEMEN—Through the solicitations of a number of my friends, I again appear before you as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of your County; and in doing so, I deem it proper to make a few remarks relative to the position I now occupy before you. Some time ago, I told a number of my friends that I would not again be a candidate for the office. But since making those declarations, I have been placed in different circumstances, through the interposition of an all-wise and unerring Providence. I believe by my making those declarations, it induced a majority, if not all of those whose names are before you to become candidates for the office.

In appearing before you again as a candidate, I have no pledges to make, only that I will endeavor to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my abilities, should a majority of my fellow-citizens think it proper to give me their votes.

I am, gentlemen, most respectfully, your ob't serv't,
[35-te] OWEN FENNELL.
☞Chronicle, Aurora and Commercial, copy till election.

WARREN, N. C.,
White Sulphur and Chalybeate Springs.

THE Proprietor of this establishment has the satisfaction of announcing to the public, that since the last season he has greatly enlarged and improved his buildings, so as to be able to accommodate a much larger number, and to offer still greater attractions to those who may visit

This Pleasant and Healthful Resort.

No trouble or expense will be spared to render his patrons comfortable and satisfied.

THE MEDICAL PROPERTIES
of the Sulphur water have been amply tested during the last nine years by a large number of visitors, and its beneficial results strikingly displayed in the cure or relief of DYSPEPSIA, AFFECTIONS OF THE LIVER, JAUNDICE, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, &c.

Another Spring has been discovered in the vicinity of the establishment, an accurate scientific analysis of which (given below) proves that it is a valuable *Chalybeate*. It is a mild and gentle tonic, and in the opinion of the physicians who have examined it, and witnessed its effects in some cases during the two last seasons, must prove beneficial in *Atonic Dyspepsia, Chlorosis, Uterine, Nervous and Neuralgic Affections connected with Debility;* and of especial service to persons living in malarious regions of country, whose blood has been robbed of its normal portion of iron by repeated attacks of malarial fevers.

A FINE BAND OF MUSIC will be in attendance during the season.

☞Persons travelling on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad will always find a hack ready for their accommodation at Henderson and at the Warrenton Depot. There will be a daily mail from Warrenton to the Springs.

CHARGES:

Families per month	$16 00
Families per week	6 00
Families per day	1 00
Single person per month	20 00
Single person per week	7 50
Single person per day	1 25
Children and servants half price.	
Horses per month	10 00
Horses per week	3 00
Horses per day	75

July 1, 1850. WM. D. JONES.

ANALYSIS
Of Mineral Water from the Springs near Warrenton, North Carolina.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRING.
Specific gravity, 1000.1,
Reaction Acid.
Gaseous Contents. { Sulphuretted Hydrogen and Carbonic Acid.
Solid Contents. { Sulphate of Magnesia, " Lime, Carbonate of Magnesia, " Lime, With a trace of Potash, Soda and Silicia.
Total Solid Contents, in 7000 grains of the water, 1.26=One grain and 26 100ths, viz:
Magnesia 0.14
Salts of Lime 0.84
Silicic Acid 0.28
Potash, a trace.
Soda, a trace.

CHALYBEATE SPRINGS.
Reaction Acid.
Specific gravity, 1000.8.
Gaseous Contents—Carbonic Acid.
Solid Contents. { Carbonate of the Protoxide of Iron, Solicates of Lime and Iron, Bicarbonate of Lime, With traces of Soda and Potash.
Each Pint of the Water contains:
Oxide of Iron 0.49
Carbonate of Lime 0.14
Silicic Acid 0.42
Potash, a trace.
Soda, a trace.
Total Solid Contents in 7000 grains of the water, 1.05=One grain and 5 100ths.
DAVID STEWART, M. D., Analyst.
Baltimore, 20th February, 1850. 43-4t

PILLOW Case Linen and Cotton; for sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.

DIAPER and Damask Table Linen; for sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.

BLUE Denims and Drillings; for sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.

LADIES Parasols, Sun Shades and Umbrellas; for sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.

IRISH Linens, superior make; for sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.

SODA Biscuit.—20 Boxes Soda Biscuit, fresh from the bakery. PERRIN & HARTSFIELD

FRESH Arrivals.—HOWARD & PEDEN have just received by packets from New York and Boston:
10 bbls. extra Canal Flour; 6 bbls. crushed Sugar;
10 half bbls " " 4 boxes Loaf do.
50 bags extra " " 2 hhds. splendid brown do.
10 firkins new Goshen Butter; 6 doz. Rice Hoes;
70 dozen Weeding Hoes, all sizes;
2 " Ames' socket Spades;
30 boxes Bent & Co.'s Boston Crackers, sugar, soda, butter, water, and all varieties, fresh, for sale cheap. Call and examine.

HAY. 250 bales in store, and for sale low, by SAVAGE & MEARES.

JUST Received. 30 bags Coffee, Rio, St. Domingo, Laguyra, and Java; Crushed Sugar;
Porto Rico Sugar, in hhds. and barrels;
Canal Flour, in barrels and half barrels;
Extra Genesee Flour, in 49 and 24½ lbs. bags;
City Mess and Prime Pork;
Cincinnati Whiskey and American Brandy;
Fall River Nails, Soap, and Candles.
For sale low by SAVAGE & MEARES.

KEEP Them Before the People.—Can be found at the new Grocery and Provision Store, at all times:
5 bbls. superior New Orleans Molasses;
1 bbl. Stewart's fine Syrup;
12 hhds. extra Cuba Molasses;
5 bbls. Stewart's best crushed Sugar;
1 bbl. fresh No. 1 Mackerel;
1 dozen kits " " ½ bbl. No. 1 Salmon;
15 half bbls. Canal Flour, fresh and fancy;
6 bags " " 24½ lbs.;
6 do. " " 49 "
2 half bbls. Rye Flour; 3,000 lbs. Bacon Sides;
1,000 lbs. Bacon Shoulders; 1,000 " " "
60 bbls. Fayetteville super Flour.
All low for cash, at GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

10, 11 and 12-4 Linen and Cotton Sheeting; for sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.

WHITE and Colored Canton Crape Shawls. For sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.

BLACK Lace and Colored Silk Mantillas, selling at greatly reduced prices, by J. S. WILLIAM.

COFFEE, Coffee. 10 bags Rio Coffee, extra; 5 bags Laguyra Coffee. Low for cash, at
June 28] GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

CLOCKS, Clocks.—2 Dozen of those superior Mantle or Lever Clocks, which no Family or Vessel should be without, at only Ten Dollars, by J. WILKINSON & CO.

WHITE Lead. 5,000 lbs. White Lead; 2 bbls. Linseed Oil; 1 bbl. Train Oil. Just received and for sale by WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

SELECT Powders. A fine lot of Schieffelin, Brothers & Co., and Haskell & Merrick's Select Powders.
For sale by WM. H. LIPPITT,
J19] Druggist and Chemist.

DR. CHRISTIE'S
GALVANIC BELT, BRACELETS, NECKLACE, AND MAGNETIC FLUID,
For the removal and permanent cure of all Nervous Diseases,

And of those complaints which are caused by an impaired, weakened or unhealthy condition of the NERVOUS SYSTEM.

This beautiful and convenient application of the mysterious powers of GALVANISM and MAGNETISM, has been pronounced by distinguished physicians, both in Europe and the United States, to be the *most valuable medicinal discovery of the Age.*

Dr. Christie's Galvanic Belt and Magnetic Fluid,
Is used with the most perfect and certain success in all cases of GENERAL DEBILITY, strengthening the weakened body, giving tone to the various organs, and invigorating the entire system. Also in Fits, Cramp, Paralysis and Palsy, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Rheumatism, Acute and Chronic, Gout, Epilepsy, Lumbago, Deafness, Nervous Tremors, Palpitation of the Heart, Apoplexy, Neuralgia, Pains in the Side and Chest, Liver Complaint, Spinal Complaint, and Curvature of the Spine, Hip Complaint, Diseases of the Kidneys, Deficiency of Nervous and Physical Energy, and all Nervous Diseases, which complaints arise from one simple cause—namely,

A Derangement of the Nervous System.

In NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, Drugs and Medicines *increase the disease*, for they weaken the vital energies of the already prostrated system; while under the strengthening, life-giving, vitalizing influence of Galvanism, as applied by this beautiful and wonderful discovery, the exhausted patient and weakened sufferer is restored to former health, strength, elasticity, and vigor.

The great peculiarity and excellence of

Dr. Christie's Galvanic Curatives,
consists, in the fact that they arrest and cure disease by *outward application*, in place of the usual mode of drugging and physicking the patient, till exhausted nature sinks hopelessly under the infliction.

They strengthen the whole system, equalize the circulation of the blood, promote the secretions, and never do the slightest injury under any circumstances. Since their introduction in the United States, only three years since, more than

60,000 Persons,
including all ages, classes and conditions, among which were a large number of ladies, who are peculiarly subject to Nervous complaints, have been

Entirely and Permanently Cured,
when all hope of relief had been given up, and everything else been tried in vain!

To illustrate the use of the **Galvanic Belt**, suppose the case of a person afflicted with that bane of civilization, DYSPEPSIA, or any other Chronic or Nervous disorder. In ordinary cases, stimulants are taken, which, by their action on the nerves and muscles of the stomach, afford *temporary* relief, but which leave the patient in a lower state, and with injured faculties, after the action thus excited has ceased. Now compare this with the effect resulting from the application of the GALVANIC BELT. Take a Dyspeptic sufferer, even in the worse symptoms of an attack, and simply tie the Belt around the body, using the Magnetic Fluid as directed. In a short period the insensible perspiration will act on the positive element of the Belt, thereby causing a Galvanic circulation which will pass on to the negative, and thence back again to the positive, thus keeping up a continus Galvanic circulation throughout the system. Thus the most severe cases of DYSPEPSIA are PERMANENTLY CURED. A few days is often amply sufficient to eradicate the disease of years.

Certificates and Testimonials,
Of the most undoubted character, from all parts of the country, could be given, sufficient to fill every column in this paper!

An Extraordinary Case,
which conclusively proves that "Truth is stranger than Fiction." The following letter, narrating one of the most remarkable events in the annals of medical science, is from the

Rev. Dr. Landis, a Clergyman
of New Jersey, of distinguished attainments and exalted reputation:—

SIDNEY, New Jersey, July 12, 1848.

DR. A. H. CHRISTIE—Dear Sir: You wish to know of me what has been the result in my own case, of the application of the GALVANIC BELT AND NECKLACE. My reply is as follows:

For about *twenty years* I had been suffering from Dyspepsia. Every year the symptoms became worse, nor could I obtain permanent relief from any course of medical treatment whatever. My physicians were skilful and excellent men; but here their prescriptions failed. About *fourteen* years since, in consequence of frequent exposure to the weather, in the discharge of my pastoral duties, I became subject to a severe Chronic Rheumatism, which for year after year, caused me indescribable anguish. In the severer paroxysms, the skill of my physicians sometimes afforded me great relief; but this relief was only temporary. Farther: in the winter of '45 and '46, in consequence of preaching a great deal in my own and various other churches in this region, I was attacked by the Bronchitis, which soon became so severe as to require an immediate suspension of my pastoral labors. *My nervous system was now thoroughly prostrated*, and as my Bronchitis became worse, so also did my Dyspepsia and Rheumatic affection—thus evincing that these disorders were connected with each other through the medium of the Nervous system. My sufferings were indeed severe, and I had no prospect other than being entirely laid aside from the discharge of those duties, and the performance of those labors in which my soul has ever found the highest of her joys.

But reasoning from effect to cause, I concluded that the *Nervous System* must be reached before any hope could be indulged of my obtaining relief from these most distressing maladies. In the whole pharmacopœia there seemed to be no remedial agent which could reach and recuperate my Nervous system; everything that I had tried for this purpose had completely failed. At last I was led by my friends to examine your inventions, and (though with no very sanguine hopes of their efficiency,) I determined to try the effect of the application of the GALVANIC BELT AND NECKLACE, with the MAGNETIC FLUID. This was in June, 1846. To my great astonishment, in two days my Dyspepsia had gone; in eight days I was enabled to resume my pastoral duties; nor have I since omitted a single service on account of the Bronchitis; and my Rheumatic affection also ceased to trouble me. If time permitted, I could fill a sheet of paper with the details of particulars, but I can now only furnish this brief abstract. My Dyspepsia has *never returned;* the Rheumatism once in a while visits me, but not severely, and is easily arrested, and is manifestedly being driven from its hold upon my system, and my Bronchial affection is *entirely cured*. Such is the wonderful and happy results of the experiment.

I have recommended the BELT and FLUID to many who have been likewise suffering from Neuralgic affections. They have tried them, with happy results, I believe in every case.

I am, dear sir, very respectfully yours,
ROBERT W. LANDIS.

Dr. Christie's Galvanic Necklace
Is used for all complaints affecting the Throat or Head, such as Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Throat, Nervous and sick Headache, Dizziness of the Head, Neuralgia in the Face, Buzzing or Roaring in the Ears, Deafness, which is generally Nervous, and that distressing complaint, called Tic Doloreux.

Dr. Christie's Galvanic Bracelets
Are found of vast service in cases of Convulsions or Fits, Spasmodic Complaints, and general Nervous Affections of the Head and upper extremities. Also in Palsy and Paralysis, and all diseases caused by a deficiency of power or Nervous Energy in the limbs or other organs of the body.

☞Many hundred Certificates, from all parts of the country, of the most extraordinary character, can be given, if required.

☞No trouble or inconvenience attends the use of Dr. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC ARTICLES, and they may be worn by the most feeble and delicate with perfect ease and safety. In many cases the sensation attending their use is *highly pleasant and agreeable*. They can be sent to any part of the country.

PRICES:

The Galvanic Belt,	Three Dollars,
The Galvanic Necklace,	Two Dollars,
The Galvanic Bracelets,	One Dollar each.
The Magnetic Fluid,	One Dollar.

The articles are accompanied by full and plain directions. Pamphlets, with full particulars, may be had of the authorized Agent.

☞PARTICULAR CAUTION.—Beware of counterfeits and worthless imitations.
D. C. MOREHEAD, M. D.,
General Agent for the United States, 182 Broadway, New York.
For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by
A. C. EVANS & BROTHER, Agents.
September 14, 1849. 1-cow12m

THE BENEFITS OF ADVERTISING.

WE learn that Dr. S. P. Townsend has sold out the good will of his Sarsaparilla business, including machinery and raw material on hand, for the large sum of $100,000.—This is an illustration of the advantages and benefits of advertising. The purchasers are Messrs. Nostrand & Bach, both wealthy and well known individuals. They have, we understand, employed the celebrated Chemist, Dr. James R. Chilton, who will hereafter have the compounding department under his own immediate supervision. They are men of enterprise, and will, no doubt, sustain the character of this celebrated medicine, which has the reputation of being the best preparation of Sarsaparilla made in the United States. The new proprietors, we understand, warrant their article to stand in all climates any length of time, which we have no doubt of, when manufactured by so practical a chemist as Professor Chilton, who is well known to be one of the first chemists in this country.

The public are hereby notified that the preparation extensively known as DR. S. P. TOWNSEND'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA, is now manufactured under my direction and supervision, from the ORIGINAL RECIPE obtained from Dr. S. P. Townsend, and I certify that it is composed of ingredients *purely vegetable, and without Mercury*—and also that the ingredients are judiciously compounded, so as to obtain from them their greatest medicinal effects.
JAMES R. CHILTON, Chemist.
New York, February, 1850.

The undersigned, wholesale Druggists in the city of New York, have sold Dr. S. P. TOWNSEND'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA for several years, and consider it the *Original* and *Genuine* Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and that it was the first introduced to public notoriety under that name.

Boyd & Paul, 40 Courtlandt-st.
Walter B. Townsend & Co., 218 Pearl-st.
Leeds & Hazard, 121 Maiden Lane.
John Carle & Co., 153 Water-st.
M. Ward & Co., 83 Maiden Lane.
J. & J. F. Trippe, 92 Maiden Lane.
Graham & Co., 10 Old Slip.
Osgood & Jennings, 188 Pearl-st.
R. B. Haviland & Co., Office, 177 Broadway.
Jackson, Robins & Co., 134 Water-st.
Thomas & Maxwell, 86 William-st.
William Underhill, Jr., 183 Water-st.
David T. Lanman, 69 Water-st.
Marsh & Northrop, 69 Pearl-st.
Norton, Babcock & Wood, 139 Maiden Lane.
Penfold, Clay & Co., 4 Fletcher-st.
Olcott, McKesson & Co., 127 Maiden Lane.
A. B. & D. Sands, 100 Fulton-st.
Schieffelin Brother & Co., 104 and 106 John-st.
Lewis & Price, 55 Pearl-st.
Haviland, Keese & Co., 80 Maiden Lane.
Rushton, Clark & Co., 110 Broadway, 10 Astor House, and 273 Broadway, corner Chambers-st.
Philip Schieffelin & Co., 107 Water-st.
Pou & Palanca, 96 John-st.
Sherwood & Coffin, 64 Pearl-st.
Rust & Houghton, 83 John-st.
I. Minor & Co., 214 Fulton-st.
Ingersoll & Brother, 230 Pearl-st.
Joseph E. Trippe, 128 Maiden Lane.
Haydock, Corlies & Clay, 218 Pearl-st.
Greenleaf & Kinsley, 45 Courtlandt-st.

Dr. A. C. EVANS & BROTHER are the only wholesale and retail agents, here, for Dr. S. P. Townsend's Improved Extract of Sarsaparilla, where may be found at all times a large and select stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Patent Medicines, and the many fancy articles usually kept in the largest establishments.
Wilmington, N. C., June 28, 1850 42-tf

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA, IN QUART BOTTLES.

FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD OR HABIT OF THE SYSTEM, VIZ:

Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples [illegible] the face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Ey[illegible] Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and p[illegible] Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symp[illegible] arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Acites or Dropsy, Exposure or imprudence in life, also, Chronic Constitutional Disorders, &c.

THIS medicine has acquired a very extended and established reputation wherever it has been used, based entirely on its own merits, which its superior efficacy has alone sustained. The unfortunate victim of hereditary disease, with swollen glands, contracted sinews, and bones half carious, has been restored to health and vigor. The scrofulous patient, covered with ulcers, loathsome to himself and his attendants, has been made whole. Hundreds of persons, who had groaned hopelessly for years under cutaneous and glandular disorders, chronic rheumatism, and many other complaints springing from a derangement of the secretive organs and the circulation, have been raised as it were from the rack of disease, and now, with regenerated constitutions, gladly testify to the efficacy of this inestimable preparation. The testimony of those who have been cured by its use, with their residences, has been published from time to time; and, were it desirable, a mass of the most overwhelming testimony could be brought forward, proving most conclusively its inestimable value. The afflicted, and those who have not used this medicine, are invited to make a trial of its virtues, and appropriate to themselves the benefits which it alone can bestow.

"Truth is Stranger than Fiction."

The attention of the reader is called to the following astonishing cure, effected by the use of Sands' Sarsaparilla:

This is to certify that I have a colored woman who has been afflicted for the last five years with Scrofula, and all the remedies I used had no effect in arresting the progress of the complaint; on the contrary, she constantly grew worse; and after expending between $70 and $80 with physicians, besides using other popular remedies without success, till the disease had eaten away the cartilage of her nose, made its appearance on various parts of her body, and had finally commenced its ravages in the roof of her mouth.

In this dreadful situation, with the prospect of death staring her in the face, I stated her case to Dr. Disosway, the agent for Sands' Sarsaparilla in Newbern, N. C., by whom I was advised to use that article; and to my surprise and that of my neighbors, to whom her case was known, after using four and a half bottles she was restored to perfect health, and that in the space of three weeks, and was able to work in two weeks from the time she commenced taking it.

In witness of the truth of this statement, I have hereunto affixed my name, this 19th day of September, 1847.
JOSEPH McCOTTER, J. P.
Mouth of Neuse River, Craven county, N. C.

Ulcer Cured of Seven Years Standing.

This cure was effected in July, 1844; there have been no symptoms of a return, and her health still continues good, July, 1848:

NEW YORK, July 25, 1844.

Messrs. Sands—Gentlemen: I consider it but an act of justice to you to state the following facts in reference to the great benefit I have received in the cure of an obstinate Cancerous Ulcer on my breast.

I was attended eighteen months by a regular and skillful physician, assisted by the advice and counsel of one of our most able and experienced surgeons, without the least benefit whatever. All the various methods of treating cancers were resorted to; for five weeks in succession, my breast was burned with caustic, three times a day, and for six it was daily syringed with a weak solution of nitric acid, and the cavity or internal ulcer was so large that it held over an ounce of the solution. The doctor probed the ulcer and examined the bone, and said the disease was advancing rapidly to the lungs, and if I did not get speedy relief by medicine or by an operation, the result would be fatal. I was advised to have the breast laid open and the bones examined; but finding no relief from what had been done, and feeling I was rapidly getting worse, I almost despaired of recovery, and considered my case nearly hopeless.

Seeing various testimonials and certificates of cure by the use of Sands' Sarsaparilla, in cases similar to my own, I concluded to try a few bottles, several of which were used, but, from the long deep-seated character of my disease, produced no very decided change. Considering this as the only probable cure for my case, I persevered until the disease was entirely cured. It is now over eleven months since the cure was completed; there is not the slightest appearance of a return. *I therefore pronounce myself* WELL, *and the cure entirely effected by Sands' Sarsaparilla, as I took no other medicine of any kind during the time I was using it, nor have I taken any since.*

Please excuse this long deferred acknowledgment, which I think it my duty to make. Your valuable Sarsaparilla cured me, with the blessing of Divine Providence, when nothing else could; and I feel myself under lasting obligations to you. I can say many things I cannot write, and I do most respectfully invite ladies afflicted as I have been to call upon me, and I will satisfy them fully of the truth as stated above, and many other things in reference to the case.
NANCY J. MILLER, 218 Sullivan street.

Sands' Celebrated Sarsaparilla.

This excellent compound, which is creating such a universal interest throughout the country, has made its way successfully into the favor of our citizens and the people around us. We have read again and again of the efficacy of this invaluable medicine—if we can call a very pleasant beverage medicine—but not until recently have we had any positive proof which could induce us to speak fairly of it. But, from facts in our possession, we are now well convinced that, without any exception, it is the SAFEST, PLEASANTEST, and BEST compound ever offered to the public, for the cure of all chronic diseases, rheumatism and scrofula, and all impurities of the blood, together with many other complaints—*Hartford Review.*

Sore Throat.

The following is an extract from a letter received from Mrs. Bevan, who had been afflicted several years with Scrofulous Ulcers, Dyspepsia, &c., and recently an affection of the throat and chest:

BAILEYSBURG, Va., Dec'r 13, 1845.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands—Before I commenced using your Sarsaparilla, my sufferings were almost past expression: my throat was completely ulcerated, I had a dreadful cough, and there were frequently weeks together that I could not speak above a whisper; and besides, the inflammation from my throat extended to my head, so that my hearing was very much impaired. After taking the Sarsaparilla a short time, my health improved, and my throat is now well; I am as free from cough and tightness of the chest as ever I was, and can hear quite distinctly. My throat has been well about three months, the cure of which has been effected entirely by the use of your Sarsaparilla. Your friend,
LOUISA R. BEVAN.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. Sands, Druggists and Chemists, 100 Fulton street, corner of William, N. York. Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas. Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by
A. C. EVANS & BROTHER, Druggists.
July 12, 1850. 44-3m

FRENCH Printed Muslin and Lawns, selling at cost by J. S. WILLIAMS.

GENTLEMEN'S Gause, Merino, Cotton and Silk Under Shirts and Drawers; for sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.

LADIES' Gause, Merino, Cotton and Silk Waist Coats; for sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.

FURNITURE Dimity and Fringe; for sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.

3, 4, 5 and 6-4 Sheeting and Shirting; for sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.

CHEESE and Coffee.—10 boxes super Cheese; 8 bags Laguyra Coffee; 25 Smoked Tongues. For sale low by
July 12th, 1850 PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.